

THE UNITED STATES *Miller*

SEVENTEENTH YEAR, No. 7.

MILWAUKEE, JULY, 1892.

\$1.00 per Year. 10c. per Copy.

1892.

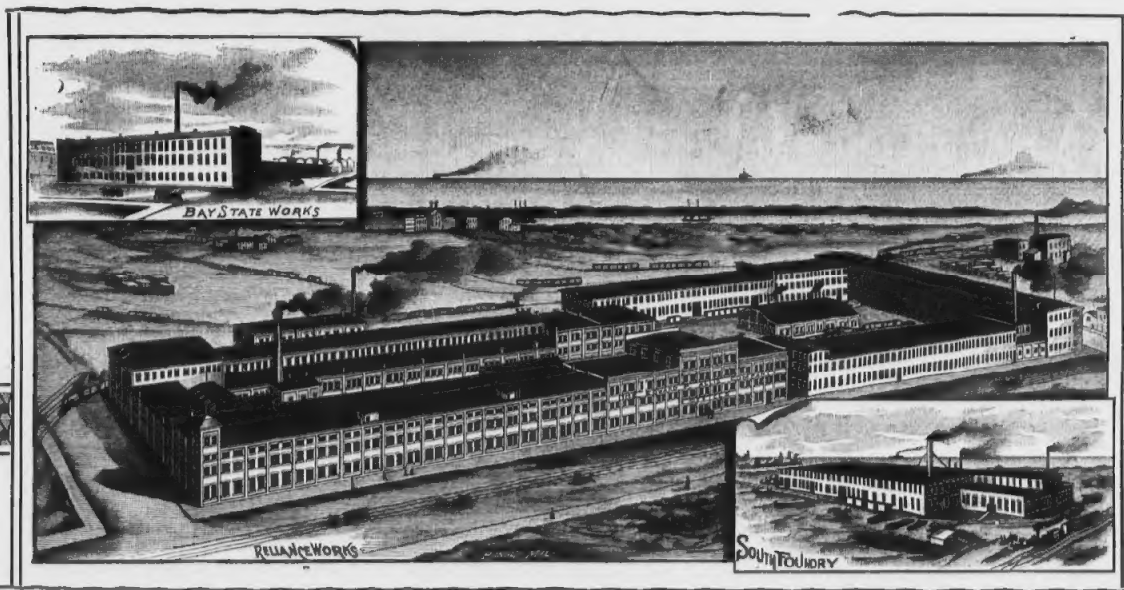
DURING this year, as in the past, we will continue to preserve the high character of the machinery which we have introduced in so many of the

BEST AND LARGEST FLOURING MILLS IN THE COUNTRY.

In a short time we will be prepared to place before millers, some new features in

PURIFIERS, DUST COLLECTORS
AND SIEVE SCALPERS

of which a new catalogue is in progress of publication.



WE will also make a special feature of ROLLER MILLS from 30 to 50 barrels capacity, which will be sold at liberal prices. Catalogue of same is now ready for distribution. Don't delay writing us.

THE EDWARD P. ALLIS COMPANY,

MILL BUILDERS AND MILL FURNISHERS,

RELIANCE WORKS.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Please address all correspondence concerning the

PLANSIFTER

(Carl Haggemacher's Patent.)

to the

BARNARD  LEAS MFG. CO.,
MOULINE, ILL.,

Who have secured from us the right to sell the
PLANSIFTERS all over the UNITED STATES.

PLANSIFTER MFG. CO.

H. GAehler, MANAGER.

Minneapolis, June 15, 1892.

The Plansifter does BETTER and MORE WORK, Makes sharper pure flour than any other machine in the market.

The Plansifter requires LITTLE POWER (about one and one-half hp.) to drive, runs smooth and easy.

The Plansifter requires LITTLE ROOM, it does the work of 5 to 10 other machines, or more, according to circumstances.

The SIEVES of the Plansifter keep perfectly clean without the use of brushes, make fine or coarse flour, as the miller wants it.

The Plansifter makes whiter and purer flour than any other machine in the market.

ONE SINGLE PLANSIFTER WILL HANDLE:

One entire middlings reduction of a mill of 1,000 to 1,500 bbls. capacity, grades the middlings, finishes the flour.

Or 4 different middlings reductions of a mill of 200 to 250 bbls. capacity (grades the middlings, finishes the flour), all at same time.

Or scalp, grade the middlings and finish the flour of any of the breaks of a mill of 1,000 to 1,500 bbls.

Or scalp, grade the middlings and finish the flour of four different breaks of a mill of 200 to 300 bbls. capacity, all at same time.

THE PLANSIFTER DOES THE WHOLE BOLTING PROCESS.

PERFECT SUCCESS ON GERMS, BAKERS' AND LOW GRADE STOCK, either wheat or rye.

Haggemacher is the Inventor.

Beware of buying poor imitations, or machines which infringe our patents. No firm's guarantee will hold against his prosecution.

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MANUFACTURES AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING, WORLD'S FAIR.

OUTSIDE of the fact that it is one of the most important of the World's Fair buildings, the following description and accompanying illustration shows it to be a very extraordinary structure. Dimensions, 1887 by 787 feet. Height of walls, 66 feet. Height of four center pavilions, 122 feet. Height of four corner pavilions, 97 feet. Height of roof over central hall, 245.6 feet. Height of roof truss over central hall, 211 feet. Height clear, from the floor, 201 feet. Span of truss, 380 feet. Span in the clear, 352 feet. Width of truss at base, 14 feet; at hip, 30 feet; at apex, 10 feet. Weight of truss, 300,000 pounds; with purlines, 400,000 pounds. Ground area of building 30.47 acres. Floor area including galleries, 44 acres. Cost \$1,500,000. Material—17,000,000 ft. of lumber; 12,000,000 lbs. of steel in trusses of central hall; 2,000,000 pounds of iron in roof of nave.

The building is rectangular in form and the interior is divided into a great central hall 380 by 1280 ft., which is surrounded by a nave, 107 feet wide. Both hall and nave have a 50 foot gallery, extending entirely around them. This building is the largest in the world, and is the largest, under roof, ever erected. Its unequalled size makes it one of the architectural wonders of the world. It is three times larger than the cathedral of St. Peter, at Rome, and any church in Chicago could be placed in the vestibule of St. Peter's. It is four times larger than the old Roman Coliseum, which seated 80,000 persons. If the great pyramid Cheops could be removed to Chicago it could be piled up in this building, with the galleries left from which to view the stone. The central hall, which is a single room without a supporting pillar

under its roof, has in its floor a fraction less than eleven acres, and 75,000 persons can sit in this room, giving each one 6 square feet of space. By the same arrangement, the entire building will seat 300,000 people. It is theoretically possible to mobilize the standing army of Russia under its roof. There are 7,000,000 feet of lumber in the floor and it required five carloads of nails to fasten the 215 carloads of flooring to the joists. Six games of outdoor base ball might be played simultaneously on this floor, and the ball batted from either field would ensure the batsman a "home run." The Auditorium is the most notable building in Chicago, but twenty such buildings could be placed on this floor. There are 11 acres

be held here, when the building will be arranged to seat 75,000 persons.

NEW RECIPROcity AGREEMENT.

THE new reciprocity agreement between the United States and Spain went into effect July 1. Manufacturers, producers and merchants who wish to take goods into Cuba and Porto Rico, will be required to make a written and attested declaration that the merchandise is produced in the United States. Every possible precaution will be taken to prevent goods manufactured in other countries from being taken via the United States into Cuba or Porto Rico under the concessions granted in the new arrangements. Under schedule

per 100 kilograms. "43. Wheat flour, \$1 per 100 kilograms.

(A kilogram is equal to 2.2046 pounds.)

It is understood that flour which, on its exportation from the United States, has been favored with drawbacks, shall not share in the foregoing reduction of duty.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORTS.

Showing Averages of Condition of Crops in Various States.

THE July returns to the statistician of the department of agriculture made the following averages of conditions: Corn, 81.1; winter wheat, 89.6; spring wheat, 90.9; oats, 87.2; rye, 92.8; barley, 92; potatoes, 90; tobacco, 92.7. The acreage of corn is reported as 95.6 of the actual area of last year; of potatoes this year's area shows 94.2, of tobacco 97.3.

The average condition of corn in July, 1891, was 92.8. The condition in principal states in July, 1892, is as follows: Ohio 80; Indiana, 72; Illinois, 70; Iowa 75; Missouri, 75; Kansas, 81; Nebraska, 84; Georgia, 95; Texas, 95; Tennessee, 92; Kentucky, 93.

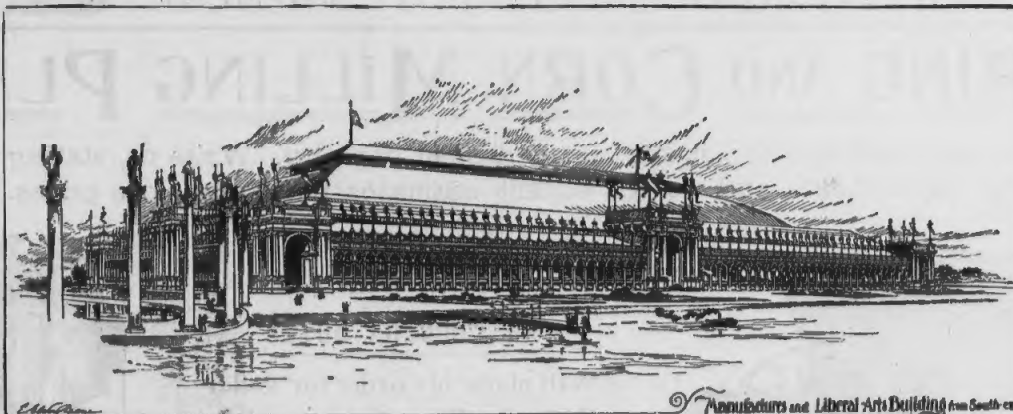
The acreage in the same states are: Ohio, 90; Indiana, 84; Illinois, 84; Iowa, 87; Missouri, 86; Kansas, 99; Nebraska, 87; Georgia, 110; Texas, 107; Tennessee, 102; Kentucky, 96.

Condition of winter wheat on June 1 was 88.3. In July of last year, 96.2. State averages now are: Pennsylvania, 92; Kentucky, 97; Ohio, 83; Michigan, 88; Indiana, 85; Illinois, 90; Wisconsin, 80; Missouri, 84; Kansas, 91; California, 95; Oregon, 91.

Condition of spring wheat June 1 was 92.3. In July of last year, 95.1. State averages are: Minnesota, 92; Iowa, 88; Nebraska, 82; South Dakota, 95; North Dakota, 90; Oregon, 91.

The condition of all wheat July 1, 1892, 90. On June 1, 89.7. In July, 1891, 95.5.

Conditions of oats June 1, 88.5. In July, 1891, 87.6.



Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building from South-east.

of skylights and 40 car loads of glass in the roof. The iron and steel structure of this roof would build two Brooklyn bridges, while there is in it 1,400 tons more metal than in the Eads bridge at St. Louis. There are 27 main trusses in the roof of the central hall and it required 600 flat cars to bring them from the iron works to Chicago. These trusses are twice the size of the next largest in existence, which are 90 feet high and span 250 feet. These latter are in the Jersey City railway depot.

The lumber in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts building represents 1,100 acres of average Michigan pine trees. The building will be provided with 20,000 electric lights. Its aisles will be laid off as streets and dedication ceremonies will

A of products or manufactures of the United States to be admitted free of duties are:

"26. Machines and apparatus, agricultural, motive, industrial and scientific, of all classes and material, and loose pieces for the same, including wagons, carts and hand-carts for ordinary roads and agriculture.

"33. Oats, barley, rye and buckwheat, and flour of these cereals.

"34. Starch, maizena and other alimentary products of corn, except corn meal.

Under schedule B are products or manufactures of the United States to be admitted into Cuba and Porto Rico on payment of the duties stated: "41. Corn or maize, 25 cents per 100 kilograms. "41. Corn meal, 25 cents per 100 kilograms. "42. Wheat, 30 cents

H. W. CALDWELL & SON COMPANY,

127, 129, 181 and 183 West Washington Street,

CHICAGO, ILL.



Conveying, Elevating and Power Transmitting Machinery.

Manilla Rope Transmission Outfits Complete.

Sheaves, Pulleys, etc. up to 120 inches diameter, 60 inches face.



CALDWELL STEEL CONVEYOR.

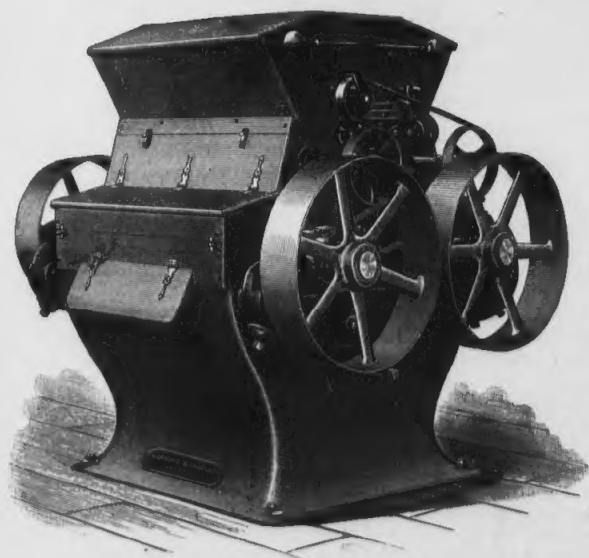
Clark Automatic Grain Shovels, Link-Belting and Sprocket Wheels.

Elevator Boots, Bolts, Buckets and Spouts, Rubber, Leather and Cotton Belting, Gears (all kinds), Hangers, Shafting, Pillow Blocks, Friction Clutches, Jaw Clutches, Iron Pulleys, Set Collars, Take-up Boxes, Turn Head Spouts, Perforated Metal, Wire Cloth, Cogswell Grinding Mills, etc.

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT.

FLOURING AND CORN MILLING PLANTS

Contracts solicited for outfits of any desired capacity. Write us, stating your requirements, and we will submit estimates, plans and close prices.

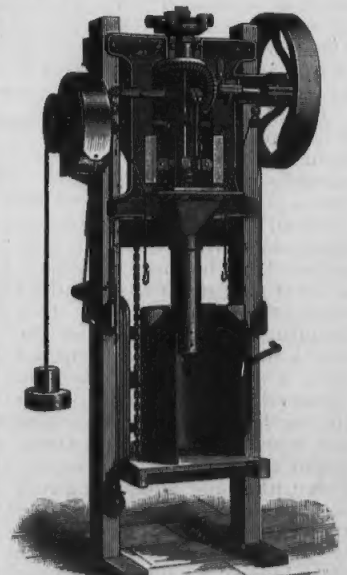


OUR TEN INCH FOUR ROLLER MILL.
The Heaviest and Most Rigid Roll Made.

NO PRUDENT BUYER

Will place his order for Roller Mills, Scalpers, Dressers, Purifiers, Bran Dusters, Degerminators, Roller Corn Mills, or other special machinery for Flour Mills, Fine Corn Goods Plants, Starch and Rice Mills and Grain Elevators before examining our goods and obtaining our prices.

Write for new price lists and other printed matter.



Our Bran Packer guaranteed to pack Bran in same space required by an equal weight of hard packed flour.

NORDYKE & MARMON CO.,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Don't forget to mention this paper when you write.

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Treasurer—S. H. SEAMANS,
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Milwaukee, Wis.
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Associations.

NATIONAL OPERATIVE MILLERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE adjourned meeting of the Operative Millers was called on Tuesday, June 28, at Indianapolis. The same members that organized the association, with a few exceptions, were present, and some new accessions were made. The temporary president, W. A. Dobson, of Seymour, Ind., called the meeting to order, W. N. Church, secretary.

The entire session was given to permanent organization, that now consists of a grand lodge, with subordinate lodges in such districts as localities may elect, ten millers capable of operating a mill, and otherwise conforming to the constitution and by-laws of the grand lodge, being a sufficient number to form a subordinate lodge. The initiation fee was placed at \$3 per capita, one dollar of this sum going to the expense fund of the grand lodge and the other to the fund of the local lodge, the cost of a charter was placed at \$10; beyond these, local lodges may vary their charges to suit themselves.

The election of permanent officers for the grand lodge resulted in Willis Dobson being appointed Worthy Head Miller, Thos. Vaughn, of Edinburg, and James Pullinger, of Richmond, being elected Vice-Head Millers, and William M. Church as Secretary and Treasurer.

A board of trustees was appointed, consisting of J. H. Bragg, of Knightstown, Nat Follett, James N. Church and Geo. Cole, of Indianapolis, and B. F. Missenholder, of Edinburg, Ind.

The above officers constitute the grand lodge, other organizations being all held subordinate. A commission was issued to Chas. A. Beall, of Ellensburg, W. Va., to organize lodges in that state.

The official seal was adopted and will be a round impression, containing the words on the margin: "Grand Lodge National Association of Operative Millers, organized May 16, 1892," the device on the other, consisting of a pair of naked rolls. On motion of J. H. Bragg, the charter members were assessed \$1.00 to defray the expense of the convention. On motion of Chas. A. Beall, the charter members were assessed 25 cents per quarter for one year to go towards paying incidental expenses. The secretary was empowered to send circulars to millers in other states in reference to the aims and purposes of the organization. It was also suggested that millers be invited, through the milling press, to correspond with the secretary in reference to organizing states and districts. It should not be forgotten that the proper address is William M. Church, secretary National Association of Operative Millers, Indianapolis, Ind.

MICHIGAN MILLERS.

Semi-annual meeting held at Lansing, Mich., July 14, 1893.

MEETING called to order by the President at 10:30 A. M., with the following firms represented: W. A. Coombs, F. Thoman & Bro., Hart Milling Co., North Lansing Milling Co., Darrah Bros. & Co., Newman & Rice, C. G. A. Voigt & Co., Valley City Milling Co., Frank W. Ward, C. B. Chatfield & Co., Wisner Bros., Hart, Clark & Co., Albion Milling Co., T. D. French & Son, Eldred Milling Co., Kellogg & Buck, H. & J. Brittner, Wise & Tuckey, Holly Milling Co., King Milling Co., John Strong & Co.

The following honorary members were represented: John Hutchison Mfg. Co., Chatfield & Woods, Cleveland Paper Co., Adams, Jewett & Co., Dobson, Crawford & Co., S. Howes.

The following program was adopted by general consent:

ORDER OF BUSINESS AND TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION.

1. Calling Roll of Membership and Reading Report of last Meeting.
2. Secretary's Report.
3. Reading Communications.
4. Consideration of the resolution adopted by the Ohio Millers' Association June 14th with reference to a Tri-State Association.
5. Shall we make an Effort to Secure a Special Freight Classification for Grain and its Products?
6. Shall a Bill be Prepared and Brought to the Attention of the next Legislature defining the Liability of Telegraph Companies in certain Cases?
7. Consideration of Matters relating to Michigan Exhibit at the World's Fair.
8. Filling Vacancies in Office, and providing for Current expenses for the Balance of the Year.
9. Miscellaneous Business.

(Under this head the secretary will give some Information Regarding the Methods of certain "Wild Cat" Insurance Companies.)

The reading of the report of the last meeting was on motion of Mr. Thoman dispensed with.

The Secretary then read his report, which on motion of Mr. Thoman was accepted as read:

SUMMARY OF SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Total receipts.....\$853.97
Total disbursements.....\$703.08

Balance in treasury.....150.89
Office furniture per inventory, 51.70

Total resources of association \$202.59

We began the year with a nominal membership of 74, with a capacity of 13,000 bbls. of flour per day. One member withdrew on account of going out of business, and another, after paying all dues for 1891, gracefully withdrew, leaving an actual membership of 72. This number has been increased by the addition of 20 new members, making our actual membership 92, with a daily capacity of 15,070 bbls.

This increase of membership is very gratifying, and while it brings increased revenue it also makes added expenses, so that our receipts and expenditures bear about the same relation to each other as in the past. The principle increase over the expense of the first six months of last year is in postage, stationery and printing, which is almost double the amount this year that it was last. In addition to the weekly reports and the hundreds of circulars that I have sent out I have written over 1,200 personal letters so far this year.

Our receipts from honorary memberships have been increased by the reduction in cost, but there are likely to be no additions to the list for the balance of the year, so the only source of revenue open to carry us through the year is the usual semi-annual assessment. An assessment same as was made last year of once the amount of annual dues will, on the present membership, bring to the treasury the sum of \$985, which, with the balance on hand, will be ample for all our needs, unless something extraordinary should occur. On this basis the cost to members will be the same as a year ago, a matter of 83 cents per month for the lowest capacity and \$2.33 for the highest—figures in themselves so small that the only wonder is that every miller in Michigan is not on our roll as a matter of pride if for no other consideration. It would only add insult to injury for me to talk about the great expectations, which ushered in the present crop year, and to compare them with the barren results with which it closes. If I may judge from the reports as chronicled from week to week in this and other States, the winter wheat miller,

at least, has had a sorry time, and the condition of business instead of growing better is going from bad to worse.

A summary of our weekly reports for the 26 weeks ending July 2, shows that the members reporting their business to me have shipped:

To:	bbls. flour, tons feed
New England points.....	108,781.....2,429½
New York.....	31,238.....2,289½
Philadelphia.....	6,158.....754½
Baltimore.....	6,553.....82½
South and Southeast points, 67,398.....1,447½	
West points.....	6,340.....
Export points.....	17,017.....

A total of.....216,485.....6,981½

This is 2,000 bbls. less flour and 147 tons more feed than for the same time in 1891, and is 82,000 bbls. of flour and 3,300 tons of feed less than for the six months ending Jan. 1, 1892. Our record of local jobbing prices for flour and feed show the average prices to have been as follows, for the six months ending July 2: Straight flour, \$4.35; patent flour, \$5.04; bran, \$15.75; middling, \$16.83. Prices paid farmers for wheat ranged highest for the week ending Feb. 27th, when the average for the State was 91¼c, and lowest for the week ending July 2, when the average was 80½c. The average for the 26 weeks for all grades was 85 6-10c. Secretary Lane of the Detroit Board of Trade kindly furnished me with the record of the Board for the last six months, which shows the average price for 2 red to have been 91¼c and 1 white 90½c, or 91c for the two grades, a difference of 5 4-10c between price paid farmers by the millers of this association and the price of cash wheat in Detroit. I estimate that the average freight from points from which my reports come to Detroit is 7c cwt., which, with the elevating and commission, makes the difference in price within 1-5 of a cent, which shows that the market made by the mills is as good to the farmer as Detroit market, or fully 2c better than selling to an elevator for shipment to that market. Another proof that the farmer ought to be the miller's best friend.

The program which I have submitted to you covers most of the points which need your attention today, so I will not take more of your time except to say that owing to the resignation of Mr. Knickerbocker, Michigan now has no member on the Board of Directors of the National Association, and this vacancy should be filled at this meeting.

The secretary then read letters and telegrams from the following members, who were unable to be present: F. W. Stock, D. D. Merrill, H. F. Colby, A. D. Hughes, J. S. Edwards, C. J. DeRoo and David Stott.

No. 4 of the program, "Consideration of the resolution adopted by the Ohio Millers' Association June 14th, with reference to a Tri-State Association," was then taken up, and after some explanations by the Michigan representatives at the Ohio meeting, was discussed at length by Messrs. Coombs, Rowe, Rice, Voigt, Knickerbocker, Chatfield and others, which resulted in Mr. Chatfield making a motion that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to prepare a resolution expressing the sentiments of the meeting in regard to the matter, said committee to report at the afternoon session, which was carried. The president thereupon appointed Messrs. Rowe, Chatfield and Darrah such committee.

No. 5 of the program, "Shall we make an Effort to Secure Special Freight Classification for Grain and its Products," was taken up, and after the Secretary had given some facts and figures compiled from the official classification with regard to sixth class freight, the matter was discussed in detail by Messrs. Voigt, Coombs, Chatfield, Rowe and others. During the discussion the injustice of giving Buffalo and points east a freight rate to Boston of but 2½ cents above New York while points west of Buffalo have to pay 5 cents was touched upon, and Mr. Chatfield read a communication from the general freight agent of a prominent trunk line touching upon this subject. The discussion ended in Mr. Coombs making a motion, which was carried, authorizing the President to appoint a committee of three to draft a suitable resolution expressing the sentiments of the meeting on the subject under consideration, said committee to report at the afternoon session. The President appointed as such committee Messrs. Coombs, Chatfield and Voigt.

On motion of Mr. Rice the meeting adjourned until one o'clock.

The meeting assembled at 1:30 o'clock, when the committee on resolutions relative to a Tri-State Association made the following report, which was unanimously adopted without change:

WHEREAS, We, the members of the Michigan State Millers' Association, recognize the benefits to be derived from unity of action and we believe that there are certain objects to be attained which can best be reached by the united efforts of the millers of Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, and

WHEREAS, We take great pride in pointing to the many benefits which have accrued to our members through the efforts of our worthy secretary and executive officers and feel it our duty to zealously guard the interest of all our members while seeking to aid our neighbors in Ohio and Indiana. And

WHEREAS, We believe that the matters which will be considered of general importance can be effectually, thoroughly and ably handled by an executive board, composed of the president, vice president and secretary of each State association. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the above named officers of our association be empowered to enter into such arrangement with like representatives of millers from Ohio and Indian and that each State organization shall pay its own officers for their share in the labor performed.

(Signed)

WM. N. ROWE,
C. B. CHATFIELD,
C. E. DARRAH.

The committee on resolutions regarding special classification for grain and its products and other matters relating to transportation submitted the following report, which was unanimously adopted as submitted.

WHEREAS, The sixth class rate as now constituted by including grain and its products in the same classification as lumber, iron and some two hundred other items seem to work detrimental to the grain and milling interest of Michigan. Therefore

Resolved, By the Michigan Millers in convention assembled that we deem it advisable that the railroads place grain and its products in a special commodity class, and we hereby direct our secretary to confer with the Central Traffic Association and use all honorable means to bring about the above change. And be it further

Resolved, That rates of flour in less than car lots should advance and decline with the car lot rate, the difference never to exceed five cents per 100 lbs.

Resolved, Also, that the differential rate from Chicago to Boston and common points over New York should not exceed two and a half cents per 100 lbs., the same as the old established rate from Buffalo to Boston.

(Signed)
W. A. COOMBS,
C. G. A. VOIGT,
C. B. CHATFIELD.

No. 6 of the program, "Shall a Bill be Prepared and Brought to the Attention of the next Legislature defining the Liability of Telegraph Companies in certain Cases?" having been reached, the matter was carefully considered and upon motion of Mr. Voigt the Secretary was instructed to prepare and bring to the attention of the next Legislature a bill defining the liability of telegraph companies in certain cases.

The consideration of matters relating to Michigan Exhibit at the World's Fair was, on motion of Mr. Coombs, put over until the January meeting.

Under No. 8 of the program, "Filling Vacancies in Office, and Providing for Current Expenses for the Balance of the Year," Mr. Wm. A. Coombs of Coldwater was unanimously chosen as Michigan's representative on the Board of Directors of the Millers' National Association to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of President Knickerbocker.

Mr. Rowe offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That an assessment of once the amount of the annual dues be made upon the membership of this association as provided in Article V. of the by-laws, to defray expenses for the balance of the year.

Under the head of miscellaneous business Mr. Rice offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we approve of the resolutions adopted by the Ohio Millers' Association at Akron, June 14th, 1891, relative to the Hatch bill.

After some discussion Mr. Rice withdrew his resolution and Mr. Coombs offered the following substitute, which passed without a dissenting vote.

Resolved, By the Michigan Millers in convention assembled that we are heartily in favor of the passage of the Hatch bill, and we urge our senators to vote for the same, and the secretary is hereby instructed to send them a copy of this resolution at once.

The meeting then went into a "go as you please" discussion of various matters of local import, the state of the crops and

other matters of interest, and after an hour of pleasant and profitable interchange of views, on motion of Mr. Rice the meeting adjourned.

M. A. REYNOLDS, Sec'y.

LITERARY NOTES.

FIVE of the contributions in the July number of the *Engineering Magazine* are accompanied by illustrations. They are as follows: "New York's Commercial Blight," (II) by William Nelson Black; "The Progress of Cremation," by John Storer Cobb; "The Greatest of all Fair Buildings," by Joseph Kendall Freitag; "Engineering Off Cape Hatteras," by Capt. J. W. Walters; and "The Gold Fields of South Africa," (II) by Gustave Halle. The contributions that are not illustrated are as follows: "Some Lessons in Rapid Transit," by Louis Hellprin; "Convict Labor in Rail-road Making," by Albert Roberts; "Intuition in Machine Designing," by John T. Hawkins; "The Facts About Rain-making," by George E. Curtis, A.M.; and "Practical Hints About House-heating," by Leicester Allen. The *Engineering Magazine* is invariably filled with good reading matter. Published by the Engineering Magazine Co., World Building, New York.

THE prominent features of the July number of the *Review of Reviews* is a character sketch of President Harrison by Gen. Thomas J. Morgan, and an article by W. T. Stead entitled "How to Learn a Language in Six Months." Gen. Morgan's contribution is accompanied by photographic portraits of the President and his private secretary. Mr. Stead's article is accompanied by a series of photographic pictures illustrating the learning of languages by the object method. The review of the progress of the world includes articles on the Republican nominations, the great conventions, the Blaine movement at Minneapolis, etc. This department of the Review contains portraits of White-law Reid, Gov. McKinley, Senator Wolcott, Congressman Thomas B. Reed, Chauncey M. Depew, Senator Quay, Gen. John C. New, and ex-Senator John J. Ingalls. The reviews of the leading articles of the month are as interesting as usual, and the reviews of periodicals are quite instructive and entertaining. An article by W. C. Edgar on Russia's Conflict with Hunger" gives the reader a good idea of the present condition of things in the famine sections of the Czar's empire. The *Review of Reviews* is published at 13 Astor Place, New York.

THE July number of *Scribner's Magazine* contains the fourth article in the series on "The Poor in Great Cities." It is by Joseph Kirkland, and is entitled "Among the Poor of Chicago." The illustrations are by Otto H. Bacher, H. D. Schladernund and Ella P. Morrill. Mr. Kirkland's review of the condition of the poor in the western metropolis is favorable to the city. The other leading illustrated articles are as follows: "The Art of Ravenna," by E. H. and E. W. Blashfield; "The Depths of the Sea," by N. S. Shaler; and "The Evolution of the City Square," by Samuel Parsons, Jr., Superintendent of Parks, New York City. "The Resumption of Specie Payments" is the title of an article by John K. Upton, ex-assistant treasurer, who was a high officer in the Treasury Department at the time resumption was effected. Mr. Upton's account of the difficulties which were met has been read and approved by Senator Sherman, who was secretary of the treasury during resumption and whose management of that most difficult financial operation in the history of our government has won for him unstinted

admiration from financiers everywhere. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

"WHITE HERON" is the title of the complete novel in the July number of *Lippincott's Magazine*. It is by M. G. McClelland, author of "Oblivion," "A Self-made Man, etc., a portrait of whom serves as the frontispiece. The issue also contains a portrait of Rose Hawthorne Lathrop accompanying a poem from her pen entitled "In a Castle Hall;" and portraits of Lieut. and Mrs. Peary, the Greenland explorers. Max de Lipman contributes "The Newspaper Illustrator's Story" to the "Journalist Series" with illustrations drawn by himself. W. E. Hughes and Benjamin Sharp tell of "Peary's North Greenland Expedition and the Relief," with illustrations. In the "Athletic Series," W. P. Stephens gives a very interesting illustrated description of "Canoe Life." There are also contributions by Edgar Saltus, Harrison S. Morris, Mollie Elliott Seawell, Flavel Scott Mines, Agnes Repplier, Robert Burns Wilson and Joel Benton. Published by the J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

Harper's Monthly for July opens with an appropriate paper giving a history, from public documents and other contemporary sources, of the manner in which the Declaration of Independence was published in the colonies, and how it was regarded by the people. Charles D. Deahler is the author of the paper, which is entitled: "How the Declaration was Received in the Old Thirteen." The illustrations, which are by Howard Pyle, include the frontispiece, representing the "Reading of the Declaration to Washington's army in New York, July 9, 1876." Another article which all Americans should read is Henry Loomis Nelson's exposition of the causes which have promoted "The Growth of the Federal Power" in this country, and which have gradually strengthened the authority of the central Government while diminishing that of the States. Brander Matthews contributes a valuable article, "As to American Spelling," defending the usage of Americans against the aspersions of the British critics, and showing some of the absurdities which characterize our modern English orthography. John Heard, Jr., contributes a story entitled "Captain John (1814)," in which he gives a thrilling account of the sea-fight between British men-of-war and the American privateer Gen. Armstrong at Fayal, in the Azores. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

RECENT MILLING PATENTS.

The following list of patents for Milling and Grain Handling Appliances, granted during the month of June, 1892, is especially reported for the UNITED STATES MILLER, by H. G. Underwood, Patent Attorney and Solicitor, 107 Wisconsin Street, Milwaukee, Wis., who will send a copy of any patent named to any address for 25 cts.

No. 476,008—Grain meter, Addison N. Calkins, Quincy, Ill.

No. 476,430—Flour bin, Christian Tangenberg, Chicago, Ill.

No. 477,240—Grain meter, McLellan Cowan and James G. Ragins, Wichita, Kans.

No. 477,498—Grinding mill, Nelson P. Bowsher, South Bend, Ind.

No. 477,594—Grain cleaner, Thomas J. Hatfield, Dublin, Ind.

No. 11,245 (Re-issue) Middlings purifier, Edwin R. Whitmore, Three Rivers, Mich.

No. 477,668—Grain purifier, Fred. P. Manning, Turner, Ill.

No. 477,692—Pneumatic conveyer, Ephraim McConnell, Daleville, Ind.

No. 477,783—Grain separator, George A. Schraud, Seneca, Ill.

No. 477,909—Process of and Apparatus for dampening grain preparatory to grinding, Beat Meier and Louis E. Fritsche, Minneapolis, Minn.

Milwaukee Notes

THE amount of flour produced in Milwaukee and shipped during the year was 66,460 tons, and Milwaukee's shipment of flour in barrels was 3,812,211.

THE amount of flour manufactured in the city of Milwaukee during the year 1891 was 1,826,758 barrels which would average nearly 5005 barrels per day of 24 hours, including Sundays and holidays.

THE thirty-fourth annual report of the trade and commerce of Milwaukee for 1891, compiled for the Chamber of Commerce by Wm. J. Langson, secretary, was issued June 24.

In the flour milling business, the statistics show that Milwaukee has become the second flour-producing city in the country. The output of the leading cities, during the year 1891 were as follows: Minneapolis 7,877,947 barrels; Milwaukee 1,826,758 barrels; St. Louis, 1,748,180 barrels.

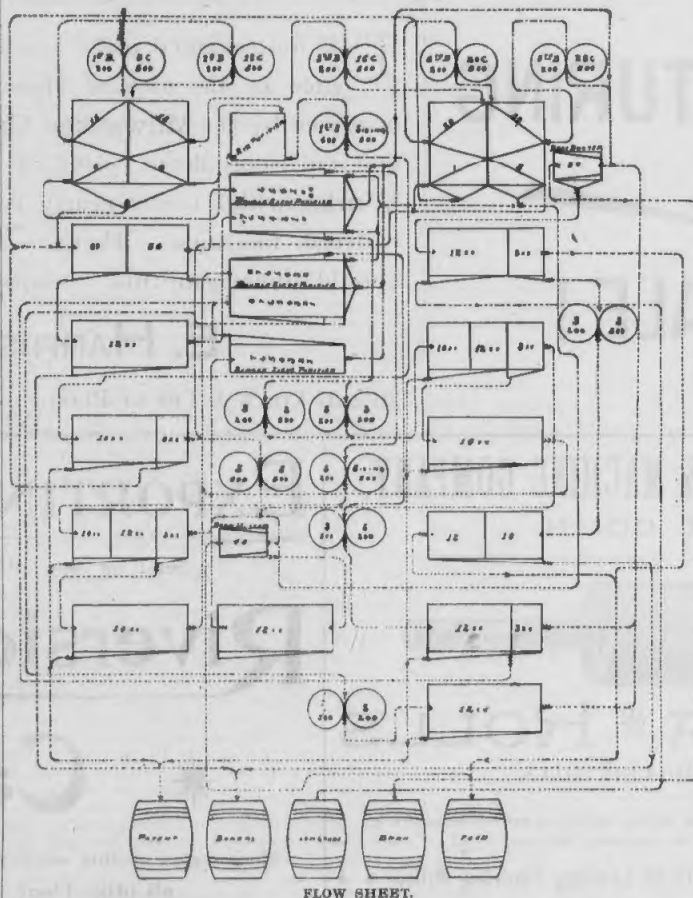
THE average daily flour production in the city for the week ending July 16th was 8,150 bbls. against 7,225 bbls. the preceding week. Breadstuffs markets are quiet and easy. Millstuffs are steady at \$11.50 for sacked bran while middlings are held higher, some of the latter sold at \$12.00 on the 16th inst. The stock of wheat here is reported at 307,520 bushels against 57,778 the corresponding time last year and 324,782 bushels in 1890. The following table shows the opening and closing prices of spring wheat in this market, Saturday 16th inst.

	Opening.	Closing.
Seller July.....	73 $\frac{3}{4}$	73 $\frac{1}{4}$
Seller Sept.....	74	73 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sample wheat is quiet; No. 2 spring on track, 74ct.; No. 3 spring on track, 65@72 ct.; No. 4 do. 60@70 ct.; No. 1 Northern on track, 81 ct.; No. 2 do. 78ct.		

It appears from secretary Langson's report that Milwaukee is the largest malting center in the United States. The total capacity of the malting houses up to April 1, 1891, was 3,425,000 bushels per annum. A new malting house of about 1,000,000 bushels capacity was erected and placed in operation since then, and another malting house of the same capacity is to be erected in the course of this year. This will make Milwaukee's total malting capacity nearly 5,500,000 bushels, the largest in the country. This is exclusive of the malt houses connected with the breweries and operated for their own use. St. Louis, New York and Philadelphia brewers are large consumers of Milwaukee malt, which enjoys a high reputation in all parts of the country. The climate of Mil-

waukee has been found to be exceedingly favorable for malting barley.

MILWAUKEE is a growing grain center and the leading market of the Northwest in the consumption and shipping of barley. The banner year in the receipts of wheat was 1873, when the receipts amounted to 28,457,937 bushels. Ever since then the receipts have declined until they amounted to only 7,469,289 bushels in 1889 and 8,046,462 in 1890. During the year 1891 there were received 10,846,495 bushels of wheat, showing an increase of 2,800,000 bushels. The shipments of wheat show a correspondingly large increase. The shipments in 1890 amount-



FLOW SHEET.

ed to 1,952,122 bushels, but in 1891 this number rose to 2,764,412—an increase of 812,290 bushels. If to the 10,846,495 bushels is added the amount of wheat in store at the beginning of 1891, that is 1,233,088, the total supply of wheat in Milwaukee for the same year was 12,109,583 bushels, of which 8,220,411 bushels were ground at the city mills, 1,247,724 shipped by lake, and 1,516,688 by rail and transit lines. The total amount of grain received in Milwaukee during the year 1891 was 28,818,219 bushels, an amount surpassed only by the total receipts of 1873, 1874 and 1875.

SEND for a copy of Cawker's American Flour Mill and Grain Elevator Directory for 1892-93.

A FLOW SHEET.

THE accompanying cut represents the flow sheet of a successful mill making 175 barrels of flour in 24 hours. The mill referred to is in operation, has a good trade, its flour is baked by the Howard Baking test at Minneapolis, its patent has always stood up with the best Minneapolis, the yield is exceptionally low, while the yield of patent is very high considering the fact that the quality is the best. We submit this flow sheet for criticism to our practical milling friends and will be pleased to hear from them with any suggestions that, in their opinion, would be any improvement.

through the central and Eastern States. One mail brought in, a few days ago, orders for complete milling plants from two points over three thousand miles apart—one from the Oregon Iron and Steel works, Portland, Ore., and the other from A. S. Emerson, Monk's Corner, S. C.

THE Hercules Iron Works of Chicago, Ill. have added to their already extensive line of Ice Machinery and other specialties, the manufacture of a new line of Forging and Bending Machines for forging and forming iron and steel in any desired shape. One special feature of their machine is the rapid manufacture of all sizes of turn Buckles. They have also begun the manufacture and already placed on the market a new design of a light Spring Hammer which takes the place of more expensive tools where a hammer with a blow ranging from fifteen to thirty pounds is needed. The hammer is so arranged that one or more can be operated with a single belt. They are to be attached to posts or the side of the shop. Circulars of their tools will be sent on application.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

THE generators that George Westinghouse is building to furnish electricity for the 93,000 incandescent lamps at the World's Fair are to be the largest in the world. One of them will operate 20,000 lamps. "The ordinary generator supplies but 1,200 lamps," Mr. Westinghouse said, "and most of them less. Our largest generator will supply 20,000 lamps, and most of the others will be of 10,000-lamp capacity each."

THE Russian exhibit at the World's Fair will occupy 120,610 square feet, divided as follows: Agriculture, 32,000; horticulture, 7,000; live stock, 200; fisheries, 6,300; mines, 2,400; machinery, 4,100; transportation, 2,500; manufactures, 50,000; electricity, 200; fine arts, 1,200; liberal arts, 12,400; ethnology, 10; forestry, 2,300.

MORE than 10,000 signatures have been secured by officers of the National Religious Liberty Association to the following petition:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, hereby respectfully, but decidedly, protest against the Congress of the United States committing the Government of the United States to a union of religion and the State, in the passage of any bill or resolution to close the World's Columbian Exposition on Sunday, or in any other way committing the Government to a course of religious legislation.

The petition was signed by nearly six hundred Chicago lawyers, and a number of judges. The secretary of the association declares that fully 75 per cent of all who are asked sign the petition most willingly.

TRADE NOTES.

THE Nordyke & Marmon Co. of Indianapolis, Ind., has been awarded the contract, by the government, for a roller-process flour mill to be erected on the Indian reservation at Fort Berthold, N. D. They have been getting considerable business out of the Northwest this season. Among the orders received from that section the past two weeks they make special mention of those from Saratoga, Wyoming, Livingston, Allendale and Bozeman, Mont., each of which is to be a large, finely-equipped full roller process flour mill. These Westerners are exacting buyers, and a milling plant there is, as a rule, much more complete in its appointments than the average mill

ABSOLUTE FIRE PROTECTION.A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

The Grinnell Automatic Sprinkler

OVER 1100 FIRES EXTINGUISHED.

The National Milling Company's new mill at Toledo, O., equipped with the Grinnell Sprinkler system, is insured in first-class companies at **less** than 1½ per cent.

HOME OFFICE:

.....

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

B. W. DAWLEY, General Western Agent,**PROVIDENCE STEAM AND GAS PIPE COMPANY,**

115 MONROE STREET,

CHICAGO, ILL.

MANUFACTURING SITES FOR SALE!

THE undersigned owns a few of the best manufacturing sites in the city of Milwaukee, adjoining those now occupied by the Milwaukee Car Wheel and Foundry Co. and the magnificent plant of the Fuller-Warren Stove Works, which cover nearly ten acres of ground. Best of railroad facilities. Parties desiring a suitable location should investigate this. Address, _____

E. HARRISON CAWKER,

36 & 37 LOAN & TRUST BLDG.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

FARREL FOUNDRY & MACHINE COMPANY, ANSONIA, CONN.

Sole Manufacturers of the Celebrated



ANSONIA * ROLLS

FOR USE IN ROLLER MILLS.

The general experience of American Millers unites in pronouncing these Rolls the very best for Flouring Mill use.

• • These Rolls are now used in all Leading Flouring Mills. • •

CHILLED ROLLS FOR PAPER MILLS A SPECIALTY.

Mention this Paper when you write to us.

GREAT POWER WITH LITTLE WATER

JAMES LEFFEL
WATER WHEELS
BUILT BY
THE JAMES LEFFEL & CO.
Nearly 30 Years Business
affords every convenience for making Wheels of highest excellence and
Specially Adapted to All Situations.
Among the Wheels in operation may be found the
Largest and Smallest Wheels
in greatest variety of form, style and finish under the
Highest and Lowest Heads
in this country. Write, stating head, size of stream, kind of mill. We will send our fine pamphlet, and advise you.
THE JAMES LEFFEL & CO.
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO. | 110 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

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Send for copy of the New Edition of the

Riverside . . . Cable Code

More copies of this work are in actual use to-day than of all other Flour Cable Codes combined.

PRICE OF SINGLE COPY, \$3.00

A proper discount will be made to parties ordering one dozen or more.

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ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO

Riverside Printing Company,
MILWAUKEE, WIS., U. S. A.

Send for circular, giving scope of the work and names of many prominent firms using it, in America and Foreign Countries.

Insurance.

THE Millers Mutual Ins. Co. of Wisconsin has shaken the ashes from its feet, and gone into retirement. While we believed it might have continued and finally reached a high position and been a great benefit to its patrons, the directors did not feel warranted in "hanging on the ragged edge" longer, in view of the fact, that business came slow, with no prospect of increase while the losses were running above the average. All policies in the Company have been cancelled and it may take a small assessment upon the premium notes, to pay off the indebtedness of the Company. In settling up its affairs it was deemed advisable to keep out of court, and by so doing, avoid all the expenses attending such a course—get the affairs settled in a few weeks, that would be lengthened into years, if put through the court.

UNEARNED PREMIUMS.

WE publish in full the decision rendered by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin in one of the Oshkosh Mutual cases, which settles definitely the fact that an assessment cannot be levied upon mutual policy holders by the receiver of an insolvent company, to pay unearned premiums to its policy holders.

Our next issue will contain decisions by the same Court upon other points, interesting to Mutual policy holders:

GEORGE W. DEWEY,
Respondent,
vs.
G. W. DAVIS, Receiver &c.
Appellant.
Same, Appellant,
vs.
Same, Respondent.

This proceeding grows out of the insolvency of the Oshkosh Mutual Fire Insurance Company, in an action in the Circuit Court to wind up its affairs, in which action the defendant Davis was appointed receiver of the insolvent company. The history of that is sufficiently stated in an opinion, filed herewith, in several appeals from judgments in actions brought by the receiver to recover an assessment upon the premium and deposit notes which came to the hands of the receiver. It is unnecessary to repeat that history here.

This proceeding is a claim presented by the plaintiff against the receiver, for unearned premiums on certain policies of insurance theretofore issued by the insolvent company, and which were cancelled by the failure of the company and the appointment of the receiver. Two of these policies were issued on what is called the cash plan, that is, the insured paid the full premium in cash when the policies were issued. The other policy was on the mutual plan, a premium note having been given. One of the cash policies was issued when the original by-laws of the company were in force, and the other after the by-laws were amended in October, 1888. The Circuit Court held that the plaintiff was entitled to the unearned premium on the cash policy first issued, and was not

entitled thereto on either of the other policies. The receiver appeals from the order directing him to pay such unearned premium on the first cash policy; and the plaintiff appeals from the order refusing to direct the receiver to pay the unearned premium on the other two policies.

LYON, C. J. In the actions by the receiver to recover the 40 per cent. assessment on the premium notes which came to his hands, we hold that the Oshkosh Mutual Fire Insurance Company is, what its name imports, a mutual insurance company and nothing else, and hence that each policy holder in the company is a member thereof and subject to all the incidents which result from such membership, whether the premium be paid in cash, or a premium note given therefor. Such being the relation of the policy holders to the company, and to each other, it is entirely clear that each member is bound by the laws which control the organization and operation of the company, and can assert no rights against the company, or its members, unless the same are given by such laws.

No right to recover an unearned premium on the termination of a policy is given by statute, except it is provided in Section 1946d, Annot. Stat., that, at the request of the insured, the company shall cancel the policy and return the unearned premium. Article 15 of the by-laws gives the company the right to cancel any policy, and requires it, in case it does so, to return the unearned premium. The policies in these cases contain stipulations for a return of unearned premiums in the cases above mentioned, and in those only. The plaintiff is not entitled to any unearned premium unless he has brought himself within the above provisions. Certainly he has not done so. His policies were not cancelled at his request, neither were they cancelled by the company but by operation of law. Both the company and the plaintiff were passive, and the action of the court, and that alone, worked the cancellation thereof.

There is another reason equally as conclusive why the plaintiff cannot recover such unearned premium. The premium notes constitute the only fund in the hands of the receiver out of which to pay claims against the insolvent company, and we are aware of no law which authorizes an assessment of these notes to pay unearned premiums on policies, whether the premium was paid in cash or by note. The statute only authorizes assessments to pay losses and expenses accruing during the period of the insurance, as was said by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in considering a statute similar to ours, in the case of Commonwealth vs. Ins. Co. 119, Mass. 45. "The liability to assessment is measured by the amount of the just claims for losses for which the company is then responsible, neither this nor any other provisions of the rules or of the contract authorizes an assessment for the purpose of paying the value of unexpired policies or unearned premiums." See also, Commonwealth vs. Ins. Co. 112 Mass. 116; Vanatta vs. N. J. Mut. Ins. Co. 31 N. J. Eq. 15; Siniissippi Ins. Co. vs. Taft, 26 Ind. 240; Mayer vs. Atty. Gen. 32 N. J. Eq. 815; State vs. Ins. Co. 91 Mo. 311; Great Falls Ins. Co. vs. Harvey, 45 N. H. 292. The above cases are cited by Mr. Sutherland on the question under consideration, in his brief in Atlas Paper Co. vs. Seamans, Receiver, &c. decided herewith. They sustain, more or less pointedly, the rule above stated.

The order appealed from is reversed on the appeal of the receiver, and affirmed on plaintiff's

appeal, with directions to the Circuit Court to disallow all of the claims.

FIRES.

REFLOGLE & Co.'s mill at Red Oak, Ia., reported as burned.

At San Bernardino, Cal., July 10, Peter Kehl's 50-barrel flour mill was burned.

Wm. Heffner & Son's mill at Circleville, O., was damaged by fire on the 15th inst.

At Sunny Brae, N. S., June 22, Donald McDonald's grist mill was burned. No insurance.

At Wolcott, Ia., July 14, Schwartz & Co.'s flour mill and elevator was burned. Loss \$40,000.

At Crawfordville, Ind., June 7th, McKen & Son's flouring mill was burned. Loss \$18,000; insurance \$9,000.

At Durant, Ia., June 26, Stoltenberg & Sindt's elevator was struck by lightning and burned. Loss about \$18,000.

At Alta, Ia., June 19, the Alta roller mill was struck by lightning and burned to the ground, together with the elevator containing over 4,000 bushels of wheat.

THE elevator at Caton's ten miles west of Joliet, Ill., was struck by lightning, July 2, and burned down, with 3,000 bushels of grain. Loss on elevator and grain \$25,000; small insurance.

At Listowell, Ont., June 28, Hay Brothers' flouring mill, with an elevator containing 20,000 bushels of grain and a large quantity of flour, was burned. Loss, \$38,000; insurance, \$27,000.

DREWS BROTHERS' elevator at Lake Elmo, Minn., burned June 24. The building and machinery were valued at \$3,000 on which there was \$2,750 insurance. An engine valued at \$1,000 belonging to another party was also destroyed. About \$500 worth of flour and grain was also burned. The cause is unknown.

THE large flouring mill of Simon Nading, at Hope, Ind., took fire from the engine room and was burned to the ground. It had recently been fitted with new machinery, and it was stored with 4,000 bushels of old wheat and a quantity of flour and meal. The loss on wheat, flour and meal will reach \$5,000 and on buildings and machinery at least \$15,000.

At Grafton, N. D., July 6, the Minneapolis and Northern elevator, with its contents, 20,000 bushels of wheat, burned. The capacity of the building was 125,000 bushels. Loss \$20,000; insured. A terrible gale was blowing at the time of the fire, and it was with difficulty that Wm. C. Leistikow's roller mill was saved from destruction.

THE losses by fire, in the United States and Canada, as reported by the N. Y. Commercial Bulletin, for the month of June, 1892, amounted to \$9,265,530. The reported losses among flour mills and elevators, where the amount was \$10,000 and upward, during June, were as follows: Brown's Valley, Minn., flouring mill, \$17,000; Philadelphia, Pa., floating elevator, \$10,000; Indianapolis, Ind., flouring mill, \$16,000; Iantha, Mo., grain elevator, \$14,000; Durant, Ia., grain elevator, \$17,500; Listowell, Ont., flouring mill, \$38,000. Total, \$112,500.

At Stoughton, Wis., July 15, the Stoughton flouring mill, owned by Stoughton Milling Company, was wholly destroyed by fire about two o'clock in the afternoon, with a loss of about \$45,000, which is partially covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown. The men were at work on every floor, and it appears from their statements that the

flames went from basement to garret instantaneously, as if by spontaneous combustion. W. H. Dearborn, son of one of the proprietors, who was at work on the second floor was cut off by the flames in an instant and jumped from the window, receiving quite serious injuries in his hip and back, and it is feared his spine is affected. The loss of the mill is a serious blow to the town, but, it is thought that it will be rebuilt at once.

CROPS.

THE Cincinnati Price Current says the wheat crop of 1892 probably will be less than 506,000,000 bu. and corn about 1,650,000,000. Corn is doing fairly well, but hardly up to what could be wished. Farmers are holding old stocks tenaciously, wheat threshing returns are disappointing in many sections of Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, while Kentucky and Missouri are favorable, and Kansas extremely so. The general average is likely to prove short of estimates. Wheat is withheld from market where returns were disappointing.

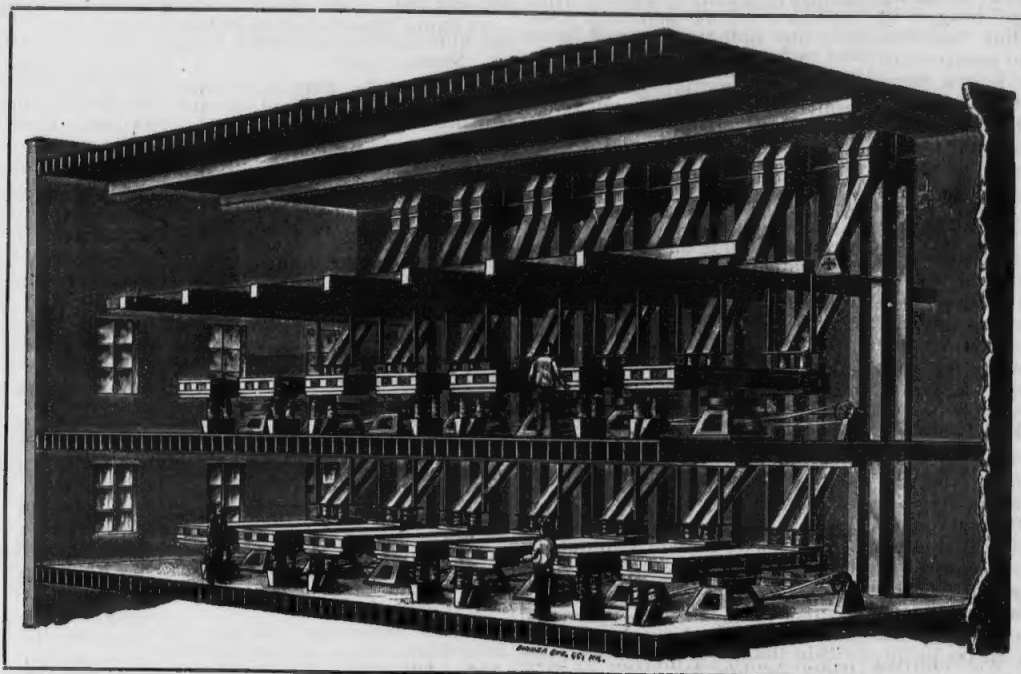
ACCORDING to reports from the Indian wheat growing districts, there is the very great deficiency of 8,081,000 qrs. (64,648,000 bu.) compared with last year, and the exports, stimulated by comparatively high prices during the early part of this year, have been almost as large since the 1st of April as they were during the same time last year, viz., 20,43,000 qrs. (16,344,000 bu.) against 2,241,000 qrs. (17,928,000 bu.) It is only to be expected that they will show a very considerable falling off during the rest of the season.

THE WHEAT YIELD.—Comparing the present condition of all wheat with the condition last year, and supposing that the same conditions that followed the July report last year, would follow this year to the final harvest, there would be reason to expect a crop of 565,000,000 bu. There is possibility of such favorable condition, but the probability of it is slight. It would follow that we have little reason to expect such outcome. For in 1891, both winter wheat and spring improved from July 1 to Sept. 1. Spring wheat was 3 per cent higher in Sept. than in July. If the comparison were laid with other years, the result would make a little more than a 500,000,000 bu. crop this year to be expected. As the average is about what there is reason to expect, it follows that the total returns of the wheat fields are more likely to fall considerably below 550,000,000 bu. than to rise above that. As a part of the spring wheat is very late, there is consequently an increased danger of shrinkage on that account, so that a total of 535,000,000 bu. ought to be a satisfactory return from the present prospect. —Market Record, Minneapolis.

Automatic Sieve Machine

Fully covered by U. S. Letters of Patent No. 438,719. Issued May 27, 1890.

NOW USED IN THE MILL OF FAIST, KRAUS & CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.



THE FAIST AUTOMATIC SIEVE CO. of Milwaukee have begun the manufacture of a new and novel Automatic Sieve Bolter and Separator for producing any grade of flour from the finest and purest, to the coarsest, cleaning up all grades in the most perfect manner.

As the result of four years of trial and experimenting by our Mr. Faist, we claim to have perfected a system far superior to any similar system in use either in Europe or now being introduced into this country. In fact we are satisfied it will revolutionize all bolting and separating systems now in use.

WE CLAIM FOR THIS MACHINE THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES:

Sharper and more uniform flour.

Better and closer separations.

One machine will take the chop from any break of a 1,000-barrel mill.

It will bolt ten to twenty-five barrels of flour per hour from ground middlings.

It gives a larger yield of patent, and an improved grade of bakers.

It delivers break chop, coarse and fine middlings to purifier, and finished flour to packer, all from one machine.

Cloth is cleaned perfectly without inside conveyor, as in other machines.

A saving in power.

A saving in room.

A saving in light.

A saving in cost of insurance.

A saving in labor.

A saving in cost of building a mill.

In short, we give you five machines in one, capable of handling all the breaks from a 250-barrel mill, delivering the finished flour to packer, middlings to purifier (dusted completely), and offal to bin.

We extend to all millers a cordial invitation to visit our mill (Faist, Kraus & Co.), where fourteen of these machines have been in successful operation over a year. We solicit correspondence with millers contemplating changes in their mills.

Address, Faist Automatic Sieve Co., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

News.

A NEW \$10,000 flouring mill is talking at Gracey, Ky.

C. B. LAKE & CO. will erect a rice mill at Westlake, La.

WILLIS HARTZOG, miller at Columbia, Miss., sold out.

E. P. BADGER, of Toledo, Wash., has sold his flouring mill.

G. T. HODGES is erecting a grain elevator at Kearneysville, W. Va.

RICE, REDFIELD & DILLON, millers at Valley Springs, S. Dak., have sold out.

SMITH & JACKSON, millers at Baldwin, Mich., have dissolved partnership.

D. R. JULIAN and others are talking of building a flouring mill at Salisbury, N. C.

BRAYNDER & KEATS, whose mill at Spokane, Wash., was burned last May, will rebuild.

PINE RIVER ROLLER MILL CO., of Long Pine, Neb., has been sold out under foreclosure.

W. B. LAMBERT has retired from the firm of W. C. Gallaway & Co., millers at Neligh, Neb.

THE WINDSOR MILLING CO. has been organized at Windsor, Henry Co., Mo. Capital \$11,000.

It is reported that the Plymouth Milling Co., of Plymouth, Wis., dissolved partnership July 1.

JOHN D. GRAYBILL, miller at Carlisle, has taken a partner and the firm is now Graybill & Davis.

THE J. W. YOUNG GRAIN & MILL CO., of Richmond, Ky., has been incorporated. Capital stock \$15,000.

THE VOLLMER MERCANTILE & MILLING CO. will build a 60-barrel mill at Vollmer, Latah Co., Idaho.

THE Beaver Dam, Wis., flouring mills have been sold to R. A. Welch of Iron Ridge for the low price of \$6,000.

THE firm of Weaver & Coslett, dealers in flour, etc., Philadelphia, Pa., has dissolved. W. C. Weaver continues.

THE bill to repeal the compulsory inspection of flour at New Orleans, passed the General Assembly of Louisiana.

THE Winthrop Grain and Mill Co., of Sibley county, was incorporated at St. Paul, Minn., July 14, with \$10,000 capitalization.

HANS WESTIVE, an employe in the Wolcott mill at Faribault, Minn., was caught in the machinery and seriously injured, June 18.

VALENTINE BEHR, employed at the LaGrange Mill, Red Wing, Minn., caught his hand in some cog wheels June 27, losing three fingers.

L. M. FAY of Madison, Wis., has been elected president of the Superior & Northwestern Elevator Co., with headquarters at St. Paul.

J. A. DUBOIS & Co.'s flouring mill at Sauk Center, Minn., has been sold to W. H. Davidson. The consideration is said to have been \$36,000.

THE WM. LISTMAN MILL CO., of La Crosse, Wis., on July 6, made a shipment of 40 car loads of flour to one consignee at Washington, D. C.

THE CRAIG MILLING CO. of Oxford, Mich., will build a 300-barrel steam roller mill at Lyons, Mich. The site has been purchased and the building plans prepared.

THE Kansas Millers' Association, in session at Wellington, claims that the State will raise 80,000,000 bushels of wheat, most of it No. 2. They evidently want to make flour cheap.

It is understood that the Paxton Flouring Mill Company of Paxton and Steelton, Pa., will increase the output of its plant to 750 barrels daily in the fall. Repairs are now being made about the mill at Paxton.

JUNE 22, the flood carried away the Robinson bridge, which spans the Pecatonica river a few miles north of Argyle, Wis., and tore out a portion of the flume of the roller mill at Argyle.

THE GARDNER MILL CO., of Hastings, Minn., has incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, and will operate the mill which has for the past few years been leased and operated by Otto Doebler.

JACOB EHRLISMAN, whose flouring mill at Indianapolis, Ind., was burned a few weeks ago, has let the contracts for rebuilding the mill on a larger scale than before, equipped with all the modern milling apparatus.

It is reported that F. M. Todd, of Albert Lea, Minn., A. K. Hallowell, of Indianapolis, Ind., and Geo. T. Smith, patentee of the middlings purifier, were in Duluth, Minn., on the 12th inst., looking over ground on which they purpose erecting a 3,000-barrel flouring mill.

A TELEGRAM of recent date to the London Times from St. Petersburg states that both official as well as private reports lead to the conclusion that over a great part of the agricultural provinces of European Russia, the harvest prospects for this year are very doubtful, and in many districts well nigh hopeless.

HARRIS BROS. & Co., London and Liverpool, Eng., have admitted as members of the firm, Mr. George W. Harris, Mr. Walter A. Lamarque and Mr. Henry Obre. Mr. G. W. Harris takes the management of the Liverpool house, in the place of Mr. W. H. Harris, son of the senior partner, who has retired, owing to ill health.

THE Inter-state Wheat-growers' Association has appointed H. H. Spencer president, with headquarters at Cairo, for the sale of grain owned by the members. The Association has all the prominent growers in Missouri, Kentucky and Illinois, and the success the business is receiving is causing many farmers to join it.

THE old saying that troubles never come singly was illustrated at Stoughton, Wis., June 16, by the burning of the Stoughton Mill Co.'s barn, after the burning of the mill on 15th inst. A span of horses was removed from the burning building, the balance of contents was consumed with the barn. Origin of fire unknown. No insurance.

THOMPSON BROS. of Sioux Falls, S. D., have sold their entire line of grain warehouses along the Omaha railroad from Mitchell to Worthington, fourteen in number, to Hubbard & Palmer, a big firm of Mankato, Minn. The transfer includes a vast amount of property, and a large sum of money is involved. The new firm will take possession in time to handle the coming crop.

A TELEGRAM from Washington says there is the very best Senatorial authority for the statement that there will be no action taken on the Anti-Option bill in the Senate at the present session. Even Senators who favor the measure say it will not be considered until next winter. A number of Senators who were understood to be in favor of the bill have within a day or two expressed themselves as opposed to it.

THESE are busy times with the flouring-mills, says the Indianapolis (Ind.) Journal of the 11th inst. The Acme Milling Company last week started up one of its mills and will in a few days start up the other, which has been undergoing repairs, and will turn out 2,400 barrels daily. The Evans & Richardson mill started up last week, turning out about 1,000 barrels of flour a day, and the other flouring mills are running to their full capacity.

THE hearing on the complaint of the Minneapolis Chamber of Com-

merce against a number of the northwestern railroads, in which unjust and discriminating rates on wheat and flour are charged, was concluded by the Inter-state Commerce Commission, July 9. Attorneys for the complainants were given two weeks after the printing of the testimony in which to file their briefs and request for finding, and the attorneys for the respondents two weeks from that date.

A MOVEMENT is under way at Sheboygan, Wis., by local capitalists, to purchase the Elwell roller mills and operate them on a large scale. The property has been lying idle for a year, the mill being of such small capacity that competition with the larger mills was impossible. The intention is to make it a 500-barrel mill and add a large elevator for the storage of grain. The advancement association has the matter in hand to help organize and bring about an understanding with the business men to give it a certain pecuniary support.

THE NORTH-WESTERN FARMERS' PROTECTIVE ELEVATOR ASSOCIATION met at Grand Forks, N. D., June 30. After a lengthy discussion it was decided to erect a storage elevator of 500,000 bushels capacity at West Superior in order that members may ship their grain through to Liverpool in bulk and save the profits of middlemen. John O. Fadden and C. Peterson were appointed a committee to select and secure the site and the work will be commenced at once. Stock to the amount of \$30,000 has been subscribed. The amount will be increased to \$100,000 or more.

KNOX & WELCH have contracted with the Nordyke & Marmon Co., of Indianapolis, for a complete 150-bbl. flour and 50-bbl. corn-meal mill outfit for their new plant at Decatur, Tex. The motive power will be a Corliss engine. An elevator of 20,000 bushel capacity is being erected in connection with the mill. The complete plant is to be ready for making flour on or before Oct. 1, 1892. "It is to be the most complete and modern mill in Texas, and in one of the best locations; plenty of wheat and home trade, with strictly practical owners and managers." Mr. M. L. Welch of the firm is an old Minneapolis miller.

THE Pettijohn Breakfast Food Co. has purchased the Holly Mill, at Minneapolis, and will enlarge its business materially. Extensive improvements will be made, and as soon as they are completed the firm will move in at once. The price paid for the property was \$25,000. The company had made arrangements to erect a building on its property next to the Pillsbury A mill, but just as the work was about to begin the Holly Company, with which negotiations had been in progress for some time, came down in its price, and the Pettijohn Company took the mill on account of its superior water power.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., July 9.—C. W. Peterson, and J. A. Fadden of North Dakota, who were appointed by the Farmers' Protective Association of that State to select a site in Superior for a grain elevator, are receiving propositions from the east and west ends for the location of the elevator. The Land and River Improvement Company of the west end, and the Consolidated of the east end, are both offering desirable locations where both rail and water facilities may be had. A 1,000,000-bushel elevator will be built to cost \$150,000. Propositions for site and aid towards the elevator project will be submitted to the committee and by them to the association.

THE INDIAN WHEAT CROP.—Beerbohm, June 28.—Final reports have been received from the North-west Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Bombay and Bengal. The total for these districts

is estimated to be 29,750,000 qrs., against 27,091,000 qrs. last year. If the outturn of the crop in the districts for which no estimates have been received, bears the same proportion to last year's crop as those already known, there would be a total deficiency this year of about 8,500,000 qrs. This is a very much larger shortage than had been expected. In the Punjab it is stated that there are considerable food stocks left, but in Bengal and Bombay they are deficient.

AN important business transaction was consummated June 23, when the Winona Mill Company, of Winona, Minn., purchased of Dyer, Ingham & Co., of Dover a two-thirds interest in the line of elevators operated by them in South Dakota. The other third interest is to be retained by Mr. T. W. Frick of Aurora, S. D., who will move to Winona and be employed in the offices of the company there. Those elevators are situated at the following points in South Dakota: Balaton, Aurora, Bruce, Estelline, Arlington, Hetland, Cavour, Manchester, Esmond, Ree Heights, Highmore, Bremhall, Mansfield, Doland, Vereton, Conde, Ferny, Turton, Groton, Blunt.

A flouring mill with a capacity of 100 barrels a day at Arlington is included as well as a steam cleaning elevator with a storage capacity of 100,000 bushels at Aurora, S. D. The total storage capacity of all the elevators is 500,000 bushels. The firm of Dyer, Ingham & Co., which has had its offices at Dover, will be dissolved, and all the business transacted there will be transferred to Winona.

DEATHS.

E. GRIPP, of E. Gripp & Son, millers at Louisville, Ky., died June 27.

WM. EVERETT, of Everett, Aughenbaugh & Co., millers at Waseca, Minn., died recently.

COLIN WIGLE, of the firm of Colin Wigle & Bro., proprietors of a flouring mill at Amherstburg, Ont., is dead.

JACOB HAUCK, of the firm of Hauck Bros. proprietors of a flouring mill at St. Joseph, Mo., died recently.

WILLIAM G. GAGE.

At about two o'clock, Tuesday morning July 5th, William G. Gage died at his residence on First street, Fulton, N. Y., of apoplexy. He was born at De Ruyter, Madison Co., N. Y., Feb. 17, 1823, and became a resident of the then village of Fulton 43 years ago, when the town to which he wedded himself had most of its present prosperity to achieve. In 1868 he engaged in the milling business and through several changes of partnerships has continued in the same. About 15 years ago the present company was formed, composed of W. G. Gage (the deceased), Orrin Henderson and F. A. Gage, under the firm name of W. G. Gage & Co. The active business of the firm for the last four years, has devolved almost entirely upon F. A. Gage, and his other partner, although Mr. Gage Sr., daily visited the office where his advice and counsel was valued.

Mr. Gage is survived by his wife, whom he married in 1846 as Miss Julia A. Smith, and his son, a partner in the business. One other child was born to them, a daughter, Florence M., who, as Mrs. Adolphus Bennett, died January 22, 1870, leaving two sons, William Gage Bennett and Burton W. Bennett, who have always lived with their grand parents.

Public office Mr. Gage never sought, although often a delegate in local and State conventions, and he held no office, except being president of the village which he loved so well and helped so materially to upbuild.

TO THE KEENEST BUYERS

VALUE TALKS LOUDER
THAN PRICE.
NEVERTHELESS,
OUR PRICES
MAKE THEMSELVES
HEARD.

CONSIDER THESE THINGS

WHEN IN WANT
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FROM A COMPLETE
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PATCH,
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BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

CROWNING FEATURE

The Richmond
Grain Cleaning Machinery
and Dusters.

MARSHALL-KENNEDY MILLING CO.

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 9th, 1892.

RICHMOND MFG. CO., Lockport, N. Y.:

Gentlemen—We have now been running our new mill for six months, and during that time have given your line of cleaning machinery and Dusters particular attention, and are much pleased with them, viz.:

Two No. 6 Mill Separators;

Three No. 8 Horizontal Adjustable Scourers and Polishers, with revolving scouring cases;

Two No. 6 Niagara Upright Dusters.

Our head miller and superintendent, Mr. Thomas Sopher, makes special mention of the revolving case on the Scourers, which he considers the crowning feature of the machine, and makes their superiority apparent over any other cleaning apparatus we have ever used. We are using your line of cleaning machinery exclusively.

Very respectfully yours,

F. J. WEIXEL, Sec'y and Treas.

RICHMOND MANUFACTURING CO.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., U. S. A.

INSTANTANEOUS ELECTRIC LIGHTER.

Nickel Plated. Occupies Six Square Inches. A Child can Operate it.

For Parlor, Dining Room or Chamber. Office, Store, Cigar Stand or Saloon.
PRICE, \$5.00
Liberal Discount to the Trade and Agents.



Electricity Generated by Chemical Action. A Handsome Ornament for Table, Mantel or Counter.

BARR ELECTRIC MFG. CO.

This Battery can also be used for Medical Coil, etc.

17 and 19 Broadway, NEW YORK.



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MILWAUKEE, JULY, 1892.

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vertising in this paper, to mention that
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UNITED STATES MILLER. You will
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the advertisers.

Editorial.

THE OUT-LOOK OF WHEAT.

THERE has probably never been a time since the gathering of crop reports has been practiced, when the out-look of wheat could not have been foretold with a greater degree of confidence, by dealers and operators, than at the present. The reasons for this are several: first and foremost may be counted, the uncertainty surrounding the Hatch Anti-Option Bill. Should this bill pass, it is claimed by its opponents, a much lower range of prices will prevail—this may prove true, but we imagine that this innovation—if it can be called an innovation—like all other changes in the laws governing commercial matters will regulate itself in a very short time, and the miller or millers that hope or expect to reap any great benefit from the change will soon find the position to be what it always has been "between the upper and nether mill stone." The producer on the one side and the buyer and consumer on the other, will soon manage to whittle down his anticipated profits, until, like the story in the Bible, he will find this last condition worse than the first. Another reason will be found in the uncertain prospects of a crop in Russia. We have taken little stock in the wide spread starvation reports—that starvation ruled in many provinces is very true—but the fact remains, that the crops in Russia were large enough, not only to sup-

ply the wants of her entire population, abundantly, but also to furnish, in addition, a large surplus for export. But the question that most interests the grain producing countries, at this time, is, what proportion of the starvation districts have had the energy or the means to put in a crop this season, and will there be enough of the unfortunate class to cut any figure in the usual wheat acreage of Russia, the present season? Our winter wheat crop is practically assured; the quality superior, and the quantity very large. While the spring wheat crop promises well, the acreage is smaller than last year and the critical period of the crop not yet passed—at the same time, the amount of spring wheat still in elevators and farmers' hands, is sufficient to supply our wants for some time to come, and until it is cleared out, will act to depress prices to a lower point than the crop conditions will warrant. In looking over the entire field, as now presented to us, we are of the opinion that a lower range of prices will rule for some months to come, unless some unlooked for damage should overtake our growing crops of corn and spring wheat.

FOREIGN BILL OF LADING.

THE London Flour Trade Association has presented to the Steamship companies the Bill of Lading recommended by the Millers' National Association at their convention in Buffalo, June, 1888, with such amendments as, in their wisdom, will do away with all the difficulties at present existing. A careful examination of the bill, as it now stands, shows conclusively that the amendments will have to be amended before it will be acceptable to either shipper or carrier. The first change reads, "To be carried to the port of —," which is in addition to the original, which reads, "To be delivered in like good order and condition at the port of —." It was a bright mind that added this amendment. If delivered does not cover the subject, we fail to understand the force of language. The next amendment of importance requires that the 'property covered shall be put, on board the ocean steamer within six weeks from date of this B/L., failing which, the above mentioned freight shall be reduced five cents for 100 lbs. for each and every month or portion of a month after the expiry of the said six weeks from the date of this B/L.' We

would like to have the friends of this amendment inform us how they will enforce the penalty, should the shipper succeed in securing such a bill? The R. R. Companies would refuse to deliver property to the S. S. Companies unless their charges were first paid in full, and the S. S. Companies would certainly refuse to receive delayed property without deducting the penalty. Consequently the property would remain in store, to be taken out only upon payment of all charges in full, and result in the fact, "that the last condition was worse than the first." We are free to express the opinion that no R. R. corporation will put themselves in a position to be governed by the whims of any and every steamboat agent. You may force the R. R. Companies to give a B. L., guaranteeing reasonable dispatch to the seaboard, and another bill, governing the S. S. Companies, may place restrictions upon their conduct. The service of the two lines of transportation being entirely independent of each other, in fact, amenable to different governments, all efforts to provide a penalty and enforce it, when the contract of one party undertakes to provide a penalty for any delay of the other party, over which it can have no control nor secure any redress, will be fruitless. We hope some day to see a B. L. adopted, that will secure all parties to it, in their rights and to the prompt delivery of their property. We publish the correspondence which accompanies the B. L. referred to, and would call attention of the fact that the B. L. referred to, "embodies the terms upon which importers to this port (London) will only negotiate for flour after such time as the London Flour Trade Association considers sufficient for arrangements to be made by the shippers with carrying companies." Like the strikers at Homestead, the London Flour Trade Association has submitted its "Ultimatum." Now, Messrs. Shippers, what are you going to do about it? Something ought to be done; something must be done, and that right speedily. We are satisfied it cannot be done on the line laid down by the L. F. T. A., but we believe Congress can pass a law that will settle the matter so far as the S. S. Companies are concerned, and when this is done our R. R.'s will cheerfully agree to any reasonable B. L. that the majority of shippers want.

AN advertisement appears in the columns of a contemporary, relative to unclaimed estates, in England, Ireland,

Germany, &c., and there being a possibility of its coming under the notice of some credulous member of the milling fraternity, who may have reasons for believing in the possibility of some unknown ancestor having died intestate, possessed of considerable wealth at the time of death, and that such possessions are awaiting a legal claimant, we desire to give a word of warning in hopes that it will be the means of saving to the heedful reader, the money which would undoubtedly be thrown away if applied as directed in the advertisement.

Robert T. Lincoln, United States Minister to the Court of St. James, on June 27, authorized the following notice to be issued:—

"In consequence of the continued coming of many American letters to the United States minister in regard to sending money to William Lord Moore of London, as agent for prosecuting claims to property in England, it is requested that wide publicity be again given to the fact that in February last the United States legation, with the aid of the metropolitan police, made an investigation, and I would suggest that Moore is a swindler with a New York connection, styled the European Claims Agency, E. Ross, manager. Credulous people will avoid disappointment and save their money by having nothing whatever to do with Moore or any other persons advertising as agents having unclaimed estates and family names of persons entitled and procuring the publication, as it often happens, of sensational telegrams as to English estates or money in the Bank of England awaiting claimants. Such publications are all fraudulent and intended to induce the sending of fees or pretended expenses."

IN our May issue we stated that we understood that the Faist Automatic Sieve Co. had put up a bond, of Fifty thousand dollars, with the Millers' National Association, as a protection to purchasers. This statement was made upon the authority of one of the firm, that such a bond was being drawn and would be put up at once. We have since learned that this announcement, made in good faith on one part, was premature. That, owing to absence of some of the parties interested, unexpected delay has been caused and the bond is not yet ready. When it is we shall be pleased to make mention of the fact, which we hope will be in our next issue.

Correspondence.

(The following letters are all from our own special correspondents, and reflect their views and the views of the trade in the location from which they write.)

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The Crop Situation and Wheat Market—The Anti-Option Bill and its Prospects—A Demoralized Flour Market.

The first half of summer and the last half of the crop year have both come and gone without fulfilling the hopes of the bulls in the grain markets or lessening the burdens they have been bearing, with great hope and fortitude, for the past eight months, without much but "faith in the end of a short crop" to support them. That end has now been reached and the promises on which that faith was built, have now been finally broken, and the over-confiding bulls left with the experience, while their unregenerated bear brethren have got the cash. Never had there been a stronger position of these markets, from a "statistical standpoint," backed by the action of all Europe; and yet never have those who bet on figures, found them to lie so outrageously before, in all the history of the trade. Even the usually best informed men in the trade—the European importers—were fooled, and the worst so of all, as to their own deficit, on which the world's shortage was entirely based, in the face of abnormally large crops in the chief exporting countries except Russia, which has been the "great unknown quantity" that has deceived them all. The Russian bear has played havoc in its new role as the great bull factor in the grain markets of the world, and ruin has followed those who followed it and accepted the famine in Russia as unquestioned evidence of the exhaustion of her surplus grain supplies, and the government prohibition of exports of grain, as proof positive that instead she would require large importations to supply her own people until another crop could be raised. Not until the removal of this prohibition could people in this country or Western Europe realize the magnitude of the error to which they had been committed; only when it was too late to extricate themselves except by some unusual and improbable damage to the growing crops. This apparently came, in the unparalleled flood throughout the great grain belt of this country, and the bulls seized on this forlorn hope, as a drowning man does to a rope, only to have this too fail them at last, so far as the wheat crop is concerned, since when he has thrown up the sponge and resolved never again to bet on a short crop in Europe or a famine in Russia.

Not only are the prospects for a good average crop in this country but also abroad; and even in poor famine-stricken Russia they are not bad in spite of the fact that not enough was to be left for seed. Added to these depressing influences in the grain markets has been the Hatch Anti-option bill in the Senate, which it came dangerously near passing, until its political leaders thought they discovered a good-sized Democratic darkey in the Republican wood pile, in the shape of this bill, which had been suddenly, and without debate, rushed through the House while the Republican members were at Minneapolis; and, "to put the Republican Senate and President in a hole" on the eve of the Presidential election, it came to be suspected just about as the bill had almost secured a majority in that body. Then there came a halt as sudden as the rush in the House when it passed that branch of Congress; and the Judiciary Committee, to which it had been referred, wanted to hear argument upon the constitutionality of such a law. This desire was gratified by the concerted action of the New York Produce and Cotton Exchanges, the Chicago Board of Trade and the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, who employed the great constitutional lawyer of this city, Mr. Carter, to argue the case before this committee. This hearing afforded this committee several excuses for an adjournment of the matter and enabled them to delay action until they could pull that darkey out of their wood pile without pulling the pile itself down upon their own heads or that of their party, and to finally take a "straddle" on the "political complexion" of the bill by reporting it back to the Senate without recommendation, and let that body take the responsibility for its disposition. Meantime the Farmers' Alliance' friends and members from Farmers' Alliance "destricts," have been getting very suspicious that the Senate intends to kill the bill, either by delay or amendments that would send it back to the Democratic House, with the responsibility of its failure, if possible. The chances of its passage are therefore much less favorable than two weeks ago, although it is still like the sword of Damocles, suspended over the option markets and keeps trading at the minimum, as many of the larger houses in this trade have refused new business beyond September, as it was thought that would be the date the new law would take effect if passed, while long futures were discriminated against on the legal opinion of their attorneys that a buyer of options would be compelled, in

the event of its passage, to remain "long" of the market until the grain should be actually delivered before he could sell it again.

While wheat has had its little ups and downs on the small "scalping" trade of the past month, flour has had nothing but downs and a continual repetition of them, until the bull in flour have become more sick at heart than those in wheat. In fact we have had the most demoralized flour market, as a whole, for a month past that we have had in this entire year of the most disappointing market almost ever known. If there is any one in the trade, except the commission man, that has escaped reclamations on a steadily declining market and a few millers, here and in the West, who have widely enough known brands to enable them to find markets on which to work off their production at a profit, such an one would be a curiosity that would attract general attention on the Produce Exchange. The history of the flour market for 1891-92 has been the exact opposite of that for the previous year in a great many respects. In the first place, the jobbers who bought on every boom in the wheat market last year and "got left" ever time but once, have stubbornly refused to buy freely this year in advance of their actual wants, except in a few cases on sharp breaks, and then only to find every time that they could have saved money by waiting till their trade wanted the flour to use. Another opposite is found in the excessive supply or unprecedentedly small demand experienced this year, and especially for the last half of the crop, for bakers' Spring wheat extras, either for export or home trade. Last year there was never such a scarcity of this grade, and the difference in prices between that grade and patent Springs was never so small, while it has never been so large as the past six months until the demoralized condition noted above, has been largely brought about by the excessive supply of this grade, which has forced down all below it and dragged down nearly everything above it. Indeed, for a month back, bakers' extras, both in sacks and bbls., have been almost unsalable in any quantities, as exporters wanted but little except feeding stuffs at or below \$2.00 per sack on the other side; and our city bakers use as few as possible, since the "80 per cent patents" business has left them too poor for their use. In fact, there has been little of any grade wanted above \$1.75@1.85. Fine spring in sacks for export, and choice to fancy spring patents at \$4.60 @4.75 in bbls. by the home trade, except fancy winter

straights at \$4.25@4.35, and occasionally a few winter patents at the price of springs, together with a few No. 2 winters for the Provincial and West India trade. Everything else in the shape of Western ground flour has been at a discount, and this discount has been steadily increasing as we neared the new crop, and dealers become more anxious to clear out old stock, especially of low grades.

City mills have generally been sold ahead for the West Indies and have been doing little new business on our declining wheat market and have lowered their prices generally to \$4.25 for their clears, while compelled to meet the demoralized market for Western flours on their low grades. But they have held their patents up with the fancy Minneapolis brands at \$4.75 wholesale up to \$5.00 in job lots.

Rye flour has been as demoralized or rather as dead as the rest of the market, as the bulk of offerings are mixed with low grade winter wheat flour and bakers refuse to use them at \$3.75@3.90. Mill feed has dragged along at 65@67½¢ on small sales or else on old contracts, as little has been reported by city mills of late, and export demand is slow since low grade flour became so cheap.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 14, 1892.

OUR BUFFALO LETTER.

The Sale of the Perew Fleet to the Gilchrist Syndicate a Surprise—Mills to be Established in Mexico by Buffalo Capitalists and Others—Hot Corn—Mills Running Steadily and Flour Accumulating—The Tunnel Company's new Docks at Niagara Falls and Other Great Enterprises Contemplated—Hunger Bread—No. 2 Red Wheat—Wheat Crop in N.Y. State—Personals—The Buffalo Elevators and the Canal—Mr. Geo. Sandrock's Western Trip—Buffalo's Boom—Receipts and Shipments of Breadstuffs at Buffalo—A Joke.

THE sale of Captain Frank Perew's vessels to the Gilchrist syndicate of Cleveland astonished marine circles here. It was as unexpected as it is significant. The captain says he is getting old, is lame and cannot take care of his vessel property and "any man who is not able to do that had better get out. But those who know him best say he had another reason and that is, vessel building is being overdone. The big steel barges turned out in Superior, the enormous new tonnage yearly constructed at Cleveland and the rapid strides made by our great railroad companies in the direction of through trains from the west to the east are cause sufficient to make old vessel owners to drop their property now while a fair price can be obtained.

Several new elevators are talked of for Buffalo this winter.

What a crash there will be some day in this business!

Mr. W. V. Downer, manager for H. J. Coon & Co., has formed a copartnership with A. A. Engle and will continue in the grain and feed business. Mr. Downer is a thorough business man and his associate has had considerable experience in the local retail trade.

"The Bureau of American Republics," according to a Washington dispatch, "has been informed of the formation of a company of capitalists at Buffalo to establish mills in the wheat districts of the state of Sonora, Mexico. The first mill is now under construction at Hermosilla and will have a capacity of 125 bbls. The machinery is manufactured in Buffalo and is of the most improved character. This is the first attempt to establish mills in Mexico by United States capital." The machinery was manufactured in Buffalo by the JOHN T. NOYE MANUFACTURING COMPANY and more is under way for other mills, but there is no Buffalo capital in the enterprise.

Hot corn has kept receivers sweating under the collar for some weeks and is likely to make more trouble. Of course Chief Inspector Ball comes in for a good share of fault-finding but he takes it cool and considers that a man has a right to be "cranky" when he loses from \$5. to \$20. on a car. The corn this year must be kept moving; instances of car loads changing from No. 2 to hot in 24 hours are on record here.

With the exception of a few short stops for necessary repairs, the mills have all been grinding steadily and quite an accumulation of flour is the result. This has met with sharp competition in the eastern markets and prices are therefore decidedly flexible. Patent springs are quoted at \$4.50@4.60 and winters \$4.40@4.50 in car load lots.

Millfeed is feeling the effects of grass and heavy receipts of western stuffs. Winter bran is easy at \$13.50@14.00 and spring \$12.50@13.00 pr. ton bulk.

Contracts have been let for the construction of 1000 feet of docks on the river above Schlosser's at Niagara Falls. These docks are a part of the terminal facilities of the Tunnel company's great undertaking at the Falls. Eighteen feet of water is assured at this point which will take in our heavy draft vessels and before another year, an elevator will be in course of construction for the transfer of grain.

This, however, is not half of the great enterprise, which is really in its infancy, at the Falls. A much larger and vastly more important deal is

now being quietly handled by eastern parties. The power to be produced will exceed 700,000 horse power and from all that can be learned at present there are manufacturers standing ready to take enough to pay a dividend of five per cent on the money invested in the construction of the tunnel! Next year will see canal boats from Buffalo unloading cargoes of wheat at the Falls, according to one of the interested parties closely connected with this great engineering project. There is nothing impracticable in taking six or eight canal boats down the river to the hydraulic canal of Schoellkopf & Mathews and as soon as the work there under progress is completed it will be done.

Mr. A. R. James, president of the Millers' National Association, has received a small sample of "hunger bread" from the, so-called, Russian famine section and made the most of it on 'Change, which to say the most was very little indeed. Buffalo and all other millers in the United States are willing to give liberally, when the object is presented in a touching way as the Russian famine was, but after it is done that's the end of it. Mr. James has presented the "dirt" to the Buffalo Historical Society.

The decline in winter wheat at Detroit did not catch our millers to any extent. C. W. Newman, the sharpest buyer on 'Change, has been bidding 2 and 3 cents under the market for No. 2 red for months past and although millers ridiculed the idea of making a trade with him he got what he wanted at his figures. No. 2 red sold here at 84 and No. 1 white at 86½, a week ago, which was 10 cents lower than a month ago.

Patten Brothers, of Chicago, are deep in the spring wheat trade here and, under the shrewd management of Col. George H. Wolcott, the foundation of a big business is being laid. Frye is working the Rochester millers, but has not succeeded to such an extent as to alarm old traders in Buffalo having customers there.

Mr. Alexander Mann struck town last week and to all questions regarding his "lay" he answered "pleasure and perhaps a little business after a while." I have been unable to discover the real reason for his sudden appearance here, but imagine it is something with which his friend F. J. Henry is connected. He gives a gloomy account of the crops in the great northwest and especially in Southern Dakota, but adds that no man can tell what the Government crop reporter combined with a little bad weather may do with wheat before it is harvested.

These splendid wheat pros-

pects may turn out as the crop in this state has. Of course, as far as wheat production in New York is concerned, the great big speculators and millers turn up their noses when it is mentioned. The acreage planted is too insignificant to them, but I claim it does cut a figure and not a small one either. Passing through one of the most promising wheat sections in Erie county last week, a grain dealer remarked to his companion, who was a farmer and an expert, that he never saw wheat looking so well in his life. Stopping the horses the expert pulled off a few heads and handed them to the grain dealer with the remark, "find a kernel of wheat in that handful of heads and I will give you one dollar for each one." Not a grain was discovered! The same offer was repeated in three other fields with like results. Rust had done its work well. Rye is equally as bad, if not worse than wheat and with no fruit and heavy rains rotting the potatoes planted, the outlook for anything except the product of the dairy and hay is truly disheartening to the farmers in this state.

Mr. James W. Whitney, of the firm of Whitney & Gibson, has gone to Europe.

Mr. S. S. Guthrie, who has been seriously ill for two months past, was able to be on 'Change last week. He is far from being a well man yet.

Mr. Daniel Newhall was in Waukesha, Wis. the guest of his father during the past week. Milwaukee and its suburbs seem to have a charm for Mr. Newhall which grows fonder with years.

The cyclone floater is doing great work in the creek, transferring grain into canal boats. It is about all that the canal gets and the difference between the association and the floater is only an eighth of a cent per bushel. One of the interested scalpers "broke loose" on the corner the other day and denounced the new scheme of the Cleveland Vessel Owners' Association to move the cyclone, as another attempt to ruin the canal. Said he: "This new petition of the vessel owners originates right here in Buffalo. The managers of the Erie and Central lines are making big dividends for their respective companies, at the same time killing the canal. Not a single boat has been loaded at this city or Erie elevators this year. Everything that goes in there is taken out by rail. In fact the rail business is confined to these two houses and they are able to handle it too. There are plenty of idle elevators in the river but as they cannot cut the rate these line managers get the grain for their house.

Our position is hopeless unless we can secure a few floaters or a good elevator somewhere. Nothing can be expected from the Elevating company as they own everything and everybody, including the press."

Mr. George Sandrock has been to Helena, Montana. In all his life he has not been so far from home and the stories he has been relating to the crowds on 'Change who always listen to the great banker's charming voice, are marvelous. The great west is richer in buried wealth than is contained on the surface of the whole world. What did he go there for? Not for pleasure entirely. Oh no! There is money in it; prodigiously.

Secretary Thurstone has been in Atlantic City for the past month, enjoying a needed vacation.

The marriage of Hugh Augustus Mallon will surprise some of his friends who are all over the lakes and in all walks of life. "Guss" has been a sort of *Beau Ideal* in Buffalo for many years and it will please all hands to know that he is out of the way. Now "Buffalo girls CAN come out at night." The shipping firm of Galvin, Mallon & Boland will go on forever when Guss returns.

The growth of Buffalo is surprising; but that abandoned and almost hopeless property, as far as investment is concerned, should show life, was beyond the expectations of our best judges of down-town property. Main street below Exchange was thought to be dead—dead as a coffin nail. This spring, however, nearly all the best stores and some of the worst were rented at prices which will pay at least 2 per cent. on the investment. What a chance this lower part of the city holds out to moneyed men.

The day after the glorious Fourth there were nearly 300,000 bbls. and sacks of flour afloat and on the docks in Buffalo. The receipts and shipments of flour and grain this season, as compared with last year, show very satisfactory gains.

But look at the shipments of grain by canal as compared with the amount taken by rail:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.
1892	2,945,308	22,042,659	31,800,032	31,800,032	31,800,032
1891	1,761,078	13,025,380	35,129,073		

The railroads carried out over 16,000,000 bushels more than the canal this year and an increase of 7,000,000 bu. over 1891.

Add to this enormous rail traffic the shipment of all the flour arriving by lake for the season and something like an idea of the usefulness of the canal as a factor in the transportation of food products can be formed. Of course the old claim of the canal as a regula-

tor of rates will be set up, but coming down to facts, does not the rail dictate the rate to the canal?

The young grain men and millers are dropping into matrimony fast. Mr. S. M. Ratcliffe, Jr., of S. M. Ratcliffe & Son, was married last week to Miss Ethelyn Cheney, a daughter of one of our best known tug owners.

The big current in the Chicago river caused a blockade in Buffalo. When all the vessels were released they piled down each one trying to reach port first in order to get an elevator and by Tuesday morning there was nearly 3,000,000 bushels of grain in the river waiting to be unloaded. Canal men were happy in the expectation of securing better rates but the forwards had secured a large amount of the stuff at a low figure and kept the figure to 23¢ on wheat.

No. 1 northern Duluth sold down to 83½ July 6th. This does not seem to come to my figures predicted all along, but it will get there nevertheless. July is always a high priced month in Chicago and as the Duluth wheat is all started in that market the basis is liable to remain steady during this month. After it is gone by and the sag comes, buy wheat, is the advice of one who has never failed to give a straight pointer.

The Board of Trade has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on its stock making 7 per cent. since November last.

The "boys" on 'Change gave Mr. James quite a surprise on his return from Chicago. One of them got a picture of Grover Cleveland and pasted another of the miller, cut from an old milling journal, along side of it, labeled Adlai Stevenson. Everybody noticed the likeness, but as the democratic vice-president was a mystery at the time, it puzzled even James himself.

Herr Auchberger has gone to Cincinnati with his family for a month or two.

The defalcation of Dann and subsequent closing of the National Savings Bank, of Buffalo, caught several grain men. It seems queer that this bank should have been trusted to the extent it was by some of our shrewdest business men, when so many auspicious, unbusiness-like transactions now coming to light, occurred here during the past 10 years.

Mr. Riley Pratt is on a vacation to the old folks for a few weeks. Mr. Pratt is a hard and conscientious worker and deserves all the pleasure he can get away from business.

R. Newell & Co., are doing a big option business. The other houses seem to be losing trade.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 14, 1892.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

The Dullness of the Markets and Low Prices Discussed—The New Insurance Tariff on Flour Mills Creating Dissatisfaction—The Meeting of British and Irish Millers a Success New Method of Testing Flour.

THE month of June has been glorious as regards the character of the weather, although during a part of the third week the night frosts did some damage, still the farmers of the United Kingdom, taking the month as a whole, will consider it all they could desire. Not so the traders of Mark Lane, for whom the month of June has been very gloomy, the complexion of business being very sickly and sombre. The month has seen wheat sold at rates never before seen in this country, at this time of the year, for cheapness, save temporarily in seasons of abundance, past and prospective. Fine Australian wheat, in a cargo, has been sold at 33s. 6d. per 480 lbs.; American northern spring at 30s.; English at 29s. 6d., and the small Russian stocks, released for export on the 21st, are on offer at about 31s. per quarter. The resumption of the export of wheat and other grain from Russia was, as a straw, enough to break the back of the London market, and to push down value of wheat 1s., and for feed, N. Y. barley about 6d. On maize and oats the ukase had but little effect, for they had previously been released from prohibition. Stocks in Russia are said to be exceedingly small; the quantities held in eleven ports and fourteen inland depots being reported at only, in quarters:—

Wheat	Rye	Maize	Oats
1,531,000	300,000	83,000	969,000

A bulk that might be entirely shipped to English and Continental ports without overweighting the markets; except, perhaps, as an influence on opinion already weakened from other causes.

The Mark Lane prices, off-stands, for wheat were, at the end of:

1892	Cal. Wheat	Ind. No. 2	Duluth, Am.	Engl.
May	37s.	38s.	31s.	32s.
June	31s.	35s.	30s. 6d.	31s.

For flour the charges have been at the end of:—

Flour, Lond.	London	Am. bakers	Country
top price	Rhds.		
May	32s.	32s. 6d.	32s. 6d.
June	32s.	32s.	32s.

The fall in the price therefore, in June, considering the low rates at the end of May, must be reckoned as having been very heavy, and it is not therefore surprising to hear that the millers, disgusted with trade, assembled in large numbers at the Gloucester Convention, which was held on the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th of June. So sick and tired of business were they that they only gave up two mornings to the annual meeting business and the discussion of trade matters. After the election of Mr. T. W. Hib-

bard as President for the year and other business connected with the annual meeting a paper was read by Dr. Barker Smith on his method for testing flour. This test is exceedingly delicate, and after a little practice a small quantity of the coloured or pink solution may be used by any one who will be able to estimate very easily so small a quantity as one per thousand. Starch and dextrine do not re-act upon the pink solution, and therefore do not affect the test; by a slight modification of the test the starch may be estimated. To ascertain the amount of albumen, water only is used in the test, but when the amount of gluten has to be ascertained a small quantity of potash is used with the water. In carrying out the test a measure of the pink oxidizing solution is placed in the small flask, and one per cent mixture of flour, water and potash is prepared and the flask containing the pink solution is held lightly between the finger and thumb of the left hand and continuously shaken whilst the flour mixture is delivered regularly from the measure held in the right hand; the completed disappearance of the pink colour marks the end of the analysis, which occupies about 30 seconds. The end of the reaction is well marked; the continuous shaking of the flask, regularity of delivery of the flour mixture, uniform procedure being essential points. The quantity which decolorizes is noted and having a constant dividend, 200, to be divided by divisors, as 5 and 6, which will be the quantity of the flour mixture used to decolorize, we obtain the percentage of moist gluten.

However, more about this test in my next, when I shall have carried out some experiments with it myself. At the second business meeting, after having settled how they should elect the members of the Council in the future, the millers listened to a paper entitled "Gas Power" by Mr. J. Emerson Dowson, which was of great interest and clearly laid before the meeting the advantages of gas power over steam power. After some discussion on this paper the question of the new Corn Mill Tariff was discussed and the following report of the discussion from this day's issue of "The Miller" will give some idea of the "fiery" time:—

THE NEW CORN MILL TARIFF.

The President said the next subject on the agenda was that of fire insurance. This was a very important subject, and they must be very careful what they said about it.

Mr. Henry Robinson gave it as his opinion that the subject they were about to discuss was more important than anything they had heard or were likely

to hear at the Convention. The change in milling of late years had induced the insurance companies to change their method of rating fire risks on mills. Millers did not complain of that so much, but what they did complain of was the unreasonable charges on many things beyond the risk that actually existed. Mr. Willson, who had gone into the subject more than he had, would follow him. They had not time to thresh the thing out publicly to-day, so he would simply suggest that an influential committee be now appointed, to go thoroughly into the matter, and report to a future meeting.

Mr. W. E. Willson (New Union Mill, Birmingham) said he felt that what he had to say on the subject was more interesting than pleasant. He had had charge of a mill which formerly had 13 pairs of stones, and which was converted five years ago into a roller plant, retaining three pairs of stones for casual work. The amount which the fire offices now asked, for the same value on which he had hitherto paid, was no less than an increase of 160 per cent. The amount of premium hitherto payable on that portion of the risks, which did not include the warehouse, was £130 11s. 3d., and it was now proposed to raise it to £339 10s. 6d. What he complained of was that he was not permitted by the fire office to see a copy of the new tariff on which their requirements were based. He could not therefore give the precise figures of the maximum risks. Mr. Willson then stated that he was rated at 49s. 6d., which was made up as follows:—

	s.	d.
Normal	6	0
Rollers, 840 in., 1 s. per 70 in.	12	0
Mill stones, 3 pairs	3	0
Height, 6 storeys	4	6
Elevators by shaft direct	3	0
more than 2 by 1 belt	2	0
Upright driving shaft	2	0
Cleaning house	3	0
Two vertical machines	1	0
Two "not protected"	2	0
Purifiers, 6 single 2 double	10	0
Dust Collector, having connection with stones	6	0

£299 6

He did not think the millers could complain of the absolute prohibition of naked lights. He maintained that it was hard to charge the millers an extra premium for driving their elevators in many ways most conducive to safety. He went on to say that the millers did not want anything unreasonable from the fire offices, but they did require common sense from the offices. He had been much surprised to be told by the agents of the three fire offices in which he was insured that the rates had been agreed to by the committee of the Millers' Association, but on enquiry of the secretary he found that the committee did not agree to the terms.

Mr. H. Robinson, as a member of the committee, wished to most emphatically deny that

the committee agreed to the new tariff.

Mr. R. H. Appleton said this most important question of fire insurance had occupied the attention of the Association for a great number of years. He had endeavored to make his mills most secure at the least possible cost. The new tariff looked extremely high, but he thought if a committee, the appointment of which he would propose, went thoroughly into it, it could be modified to a great extent. They wished to get fair and equitable rates from the insurance companies. One great loss that the millers had sustained was that the Palatine office, which had been non-tariff, was now incorporated with the tariff insurance offices. He believed there was no non-tariff office now. He might say that arrangements were now being made in Manchester to found a non-tariff office, particularly for mills having sprinklers. This office had every prospect of success.

Mr. Stringer seconded the appointment of a committee. Some of the provisions of the old tariff were very nonsensical; in fact, they gave a premium to risky concerns and penalized mills free from fire risks. The new tariff had some glaring anomalies, but, taking it altogether, it was greatly different to the old one. He did not think it was for the benefit of the millers that it should be discussed in public. (Hear, hear.) He ventured to say there was no assessor who understood the tariff, and that the man who drew it up did not understand it. Still, with all its faults, he thought it would very materially decrease the number of fires. He believed the aim in the tariff had been that the rate should be levied on the risk.

Mr. P. Mumford denied that the committee had acquiesced in the tariff. As a matter of fact the committee objected most strenuously to the average clause.

Mr. J. H. Chatterton said it seemed very extraordinary that Mr. Stringer should cast a damper upon a public discussion. He, (Mr. Chatterton) produced a paper which was read by Mr. Henry Simon at the Insurance Institute, Manchester, and he said without hesitation that the new tariff was, to a great extent foreshadowed and laid down in Mr. Simon's paper. Mr. Chatterton then read a number of extracts from the paper. Mr. Chatterton said that he mentioned these cases because he had been accused by several gentlemen of having been the cause of the high rates, whereas, as a matter of fact, he had urged the insurance companies

to reduce the charge per set of rolls.

The President thought Mr. Chatterton had thrown some light on the subject. At all events, Mr. Simon had certainly got something off his purifiers. Would it not be possible for other makers of other purifiers to show the same ingenuity as Mr. Simon had. (Laughter.)

Mr. Stringer, who was permitted to speak again, said he could justify Mr. Simon's paper. A very nasty attack had been made by Mr. Chatterton upon Mr. Simon, which, in his interest, he (Mr. Stringer) would like to debate in public.

The motion to appoint a committee to consider and report upon the tariff was then put and agreed to, as was also a suggestion by the President that the members of the Association should send into the Council the names of the gentlemen whom they wished to be on the committee.

Mr. Ibbotson urged that all classes of millers should be on the committee, and not only those who had electric light and sprinklers.

The President suggested that six of the gentlemen who received the highest number of votes should constitute the committee, and the Convention agreed to this.

This concluded the proceedings at the Raikes hall.

The rest of the convention was given over to pleasure trips, dancing and smoking concerts and at the close it was considered one of the most successful meetings ever held, numbering as those present did some 200 persons. The following week many of the millers met again at the Royal Agricultural Show at Warwick, but not much new machinery met their gaze. There was, however, a new automatic grain scale exhibited by Messrs. W. R. Dell & Son, of 26 Mark Lane, London, E. C., a new type of roller mill, made by Mr. Pat. Gillen, of Weymouth and the St. Louis Smut Machine, which was exhibited for the first time by Messrs. E. R. and F. Turner, of London and Ipswich.

On Tuesday last the International Milling and Baking Exhibition opened at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, N., and will remain open until the 8th inst. Although only a minority of the milling engineers of Great Britain are represented, yet there are stands covered with exhibits of considerable interest to millers as well as a few ovens and bakery plants in operation. A few foreign houses, mostly from Germany, are exhibiting roller mills, dressing and cleaning machinery. A feature of the show consists of some empty spaces, where are painted in large white letters the names

of intending exhibitors whose arrangements were disturbed in one way or another. Under the name of each absentee are the words "See Catalogue" and in that guide will be found in due order why and wherefore the non-comers had themselves excused. A fine exhibit of cereals by the Canadian government, the Manitoba government and the Argentine Republic are also to be seen, as well as the interesting flour and wheat competition which was judged on the first day. Of course the judges dealt only with samples, but the fact that they had a number of different kinds of wheat and flour to review, gives to their awards an undeniable value, especially as the wheats and flours were judged under the most rigorous conditions. Mr. Bryan Corcoran of Mark Lane, shows a very complete collection of flour testing apparatus and methods, including the Tintometer, Hogarth's Gluten Tester and Dr. Barker Smith's test. Messrs. I. Stanier & Co., of Manchester, exhibit a new roller mill and a new purifier called the Premier, which I will fully describe in my next letter with illustrations, while Mr. Charles Hopkinson, of Retford, has a good line of milling machinery, including his new purifier. The hall contains a good assortment of weighing machines, which will doubtless attract a good deal of attention. The business done at the exhibition by those who are exhibiting, although the visitor may consider the exhibition, as an exhibition, "a frost," is more than is usually expected at an exhibition and the reason is no doubt because the buyers are visiting the show and have only a few stands to go and see.

X. Y. Z.

LONDON, Eng., July 4, 1892.

CONCERNING A FLOUR BRAND

A CASE involving the right to the use of a flour brand, was recently decided in the Court of Common Pleas, Cuyahoga County, Ohio. The action was brought by Geo. W. Lewis and W. G. Andrews to restrain F. N. Quale and others from the use of a trade mark described as the word "Daisy" together with the figure of a flower of that name, which the plaintiffs claimed as their property.

Plaintiffs say that in the neighborhood of sixteen or seventeen years ago the firm of M. C. Dow & Co. originated this trade mark, and applied it to designate the products of their manufacture, which was known as the National Mill in the city of Cleveland; that it passed through various hands, all perhaps owners of the National Mill, until finally it became the property of M. B. Clark & Son. The National Mill burned down, and Lewis & Quale, they say, then purchased this trade mark from M. B. Clark & Son, and it then

became the property of Lewis & Quale, and was used by them in connection with their mill, which was known as the Broadway Mills, in the city of Cleveland, and by them used for the purpose of designating a portion, at least, of the product of that mill on the packages thereof. And the plaintiffs say that W. G. Andrews purchased this mill from Lewis & Quale, October 1, 1881, together with this trade mark and the other trade marks which belonged to and were used in connection with the mill of this firm of Lewis & Quale; and that by these transfers the plaintiffs became possessed of the exclusive right and ownership in this mark as a trade mark.

One of the main questions at issue was whether the brand was a recognizable property and as such included in the bill of sale from Lewis & Quale to W. G. Andrews, which is as follows:

"We hereby sell, transfer, convey and set over unto said W. G. Andrews all our right, title and interest in and to the leasehold known as the Broadway Mills, all machinery and stock contained therein, together with all office furniture, wagons, animals and other things necessary to carry on the milling business, it being the intention of this bill of sale to convey to the said Andrews the entire interest of Lewis & Quale in the property used by them for manufacturing purposes and known as the Broadway Mills, save and except the book accounts.

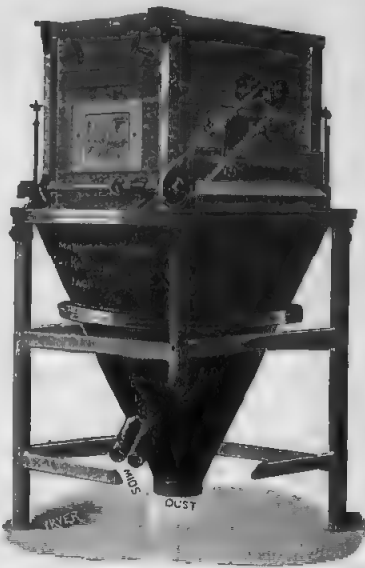
Claim was also made, by defendant, that the word "Daisy" could not be used as an exclusive trade mark any more than the words "best" or "second best" could be so used. In referring to this claim Judge Lamson said:

"Now, one of the limitations upon the right to trade mark, and the acquiring of trade mark, is that one shall not adopt and cannot get exclusive right to use by adoption a word which is naturally and properly a term designating some character or quality of the article produced. Every miller has the right to mark his flour "best", and to put every letter in capital letters, and no miller can use "best" or "second best", or "first class" on flour in such a way as to acquire the exclusive right to use it, because it expresses simply grade or quality.

The word "Daisy" has no natural connection or association with flour, and when the proprietors of the National Mills selected this word "Daisy" and the flower, and applied it to the products of that mill by exclusive use, so that it comes to stand in place of their name or the name of the mill in this market, and thus by transfer to the proprietors of the Broadway Mill and their use, it came to represent their product in this market.

The persons thus using this brand acquired just that interest in this brand which the law undertakes to protect under this name of trade mark."

The court decided in favor of plaintiff and a temporary injunction was allowed.



Holt Dustless Purifier.

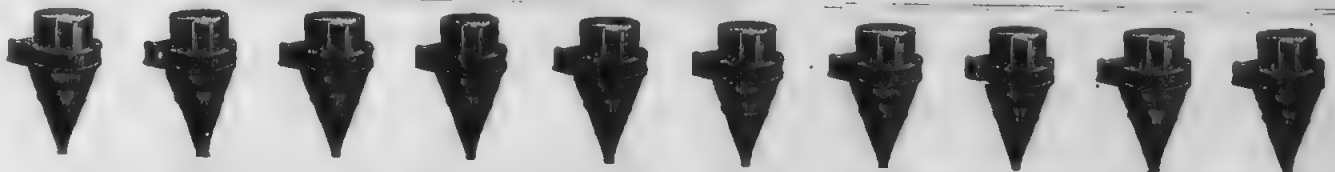


A few extracts from letters received tell the story:

- "Have no complaint of my flour where I used to have considerable."
- "Our middlings are much better than we had from a Machine."
- "Less power and absolutely no waste."
- "They remove fluff that no sieve purifier in existence can."
- "Dry and free from impurities."
- "Using them as a full system."
- "Superior to any purifiers we have seen."
- "The machine is all we could desire."
- "Lessens the fire risk."
- "Entirely satisfactory."
- "Stronger and whiter flour."
- "Saving in room."
- "Please find enclosed check for purifier."
- "Useful in every mill."
- "Run day and night and give no trouble."
- "It has no equal."
- "Fully up to your guarantee."
- "I am more than pleased with it."
- "Every mill should have them."
- "Raised our grades of good flour and reduced our low grade."



The Cyclone Dust Collector, known and used all over the world.



SEND FOR CIRCULARS, PRICE LIST, ETC., TO

THE KNICKERBOCKER CO.

JACKSON, MICH.

DECIDED IN THE COURTS.

EXTENSION OF CREDIT PRECLUDES FALSE PRETENSE ACTION.—Where a merchant voluntarily credits a customer for goods, and delivers possession without receiving from the customer any other promise or agreement than that he will pay for the same at a time specified, the giving in payment a false bogus check at that time is not the offense denounced by the statute of "obtaining" or "attempting to obtain" the property of another "by means" of such checks.—*State v. Willard*, Supreme Court of Missouri, 19 S. W. Rep. 189.

KNOWLEDGE OF INSURANCE AGENT AS TO DEFECTS IN APPLICANT.—An accident insurance company cannot escape its liability under a policy on the ground that the insured, who was deaf, signed an application stating that he was not subject to any bodily infirmity, where it appeared that the company's agent who took the application had full knowledge of the insured's physical condition.—*Follette v. United States Mut. Acc. Ass'n*, Supreme Court of North Carolina, 14 S. E. Rep. 923.

CARRYING PASSENGER BY RAILROAD STATION.—In an action against a railroad company by a passenger for damages, it appeared that she purchased a ticket to a certain station; that she was carried beyond the station without an opportunity to alight; that upon discovery of such fact, she requested the conductor to return to the station; that he refused to do so, and ejected her from the train. In the absence of proof by defendant of some controlling exigency, the refusal to return to the station and the ejectment were wilful and malicious, and entitled to exemplary damages.—*Samuels v. Richmond & D. Ry. Co.*, Supreme Court of South Carolina, 14 S. E. Rep. 943.

DELAY OF TELEGRAM MESSAGE.

Where defendant telegraph company accepted a telegram, and undertook to deliver it about 9 o'clock at night, it cannot be excused for failure to perform the contract because its office to which the telegram was directed was practically closed against the office from which it was sent, no effort having been made to send the message until next morning, after it was too late for the purpose for which it was intended. The fact that the sender of the telegram might have filed it earlier in the evening, so that it could have reached plaintiff, to whom it was addressed, in time to prevent the injury complained of, does not make plaintiff guilty of any contributory negligence.—*Western Union Telegraph Co. v. Bruner*, Supreme Court of Texas, 19 S. W. Rep. 149.

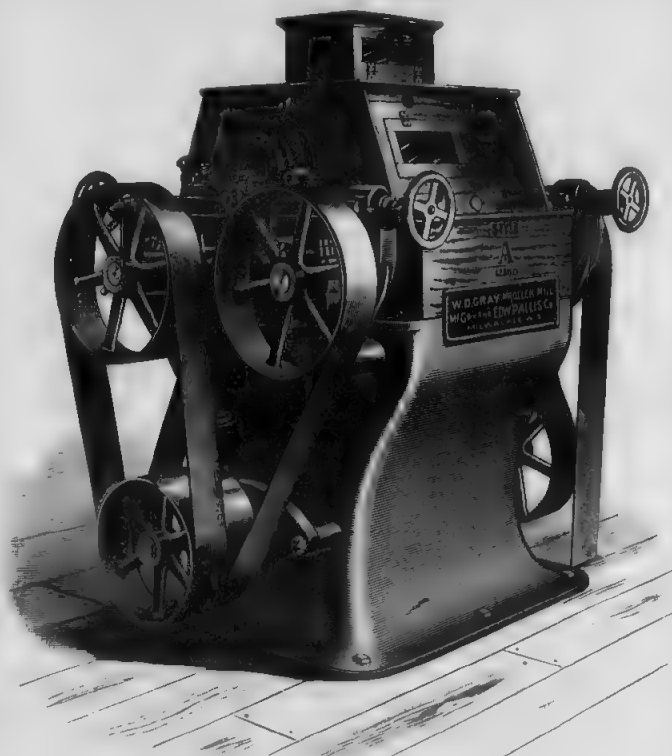
DAMAGE FOR WRONGFUL EJECTMENT OF RAILWAY PASSENGER.

In an action against a railroad company for damages sustained by plaintiff in being forcibly ejected from defendant's car after having paid his fare to ride thereon, where there was evidence that the conductor, with others, threw plaintiff from the car with such violence as to dislocate his hip, the company is liable, not only for actual damage, but for damages by way of punishment.—*St. Louis I. M. & S. Ry. Co. v. Davis*, Supreme Court of Arkansas, 19 S. W. Rep. 109.

KNOWLEDGE OF DANGER OF EMPLOYEE.—Where an employee continues his work, knowing that special circumstances involving danger to him have

THE NEW GRAY 10x30 ROLLER MILL.

THE now-common yield of 4 bu. 12 lbs. to 4 bu. 18 lbs. of wheat per barrel of flour made by the large mills of the northwest would not be possible if the rolls were otherwise than substantial and rigid. Even 9x30 roller mills weighing three tons each have not been found any too heavy when operated to their full capacity. To supply the rapidly growing demand for something heavier the Edward P. Allis Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., have brought out a 10x30 double roller mill which in its main features closely resembles the standard roller mills made by the same firm and of which over 35,000 pairs are now in use.



THE NEW GRAY ROLLER MILL.

arisen, he is held as a matter of law to assume the increased risk, and cannot hold his employer liable for damages resulting therefrom. Where a workman was engaged in blasting in a quarry, and it was necessary for him to make a hasty retreat after touching the fuse, his progress was barred by the presence of cars, which had been set in on a siding. He knew that the cars were there, and knew that they would interfere with his retreat from the blast, and as he continued his work he will be held to have done so with full responsibility upon himself for the chances of escape as far as the cars were concerned.—*Wilson v. L. & N. Ry. Co.*, Court of Appeals of Kentucky, 18 S. W. Rep. 688.

The solid cast iron shell frame serves as an ideal support for the rolls and their operating and adjusting mechanism. The rolls are 10 inches in diameter and 30 inches long with heavy steel shafts projecting entirely through the body of the roll being forced in place by a hydraulic pressure of 30 to 40 tons. The journal boxes are anti-friction and self-oiling. The four outside boxes being adjustable vertically and horizontally to level or tram the rolls as well as to regulate the fineness of the grinding. Steel springs, with adjustment for varying the tension, serve to permit the rolls to yield momentarily in case a metallic substance becomes mixed with the wheat. Adjustable scrapers are provided with all smooth

rolls. A lever, which is the first departure from the standard construction, serves to spread the rolls, to liberate any lodged stock between the rolls when rolls are not in action. This lever also connects with the feeder driving mechanism stopping it when the rolls are spread and starting it when the rolls are returned again to their grinding position.

The best tightening mechanism is the chief departure from the standard roll and is a great improvement. A short lever, pivoted at one end and having the other end raised or lowered by a hand wheel screw, supports the journal box of the counter shaft. One of these levers is on each side of the roller mill frame, and either the long belt on the driving side of the machine, or the two short belts on the differential side may be slackened or tightened independently and the roller mill itself may be stopped or started while the driving shaft is in full motion. If, by a miracle, a belt should break, the counter shaft will not fall down, being held in position by the levers. The hand wheels operating the belt tighteners can be turned by the miller's little finger. A drop door in front and back enables the miller to feel the stock while being ground without spilling it on the floor. A slow motion automatic shaker, force feeder with adjustment for the first break is furnished on each machine which sends an evenly distributed stream of stock the full length of the rolls. The casing is made sectional in order that a part may be instantly removed to permit the miller to tram the rolls or to remove them from the frame. This roller mill, which is destined to occupy a high position in the favor of head millers operating large mills, can be seen in the Daisy Mills of Milwaukee, where every miller is welcome to examine it.

A GLUE PROOFED AGAINST CERTAIN LIQUIDS.—A contemporary states that a strong glue that will withstand water, oil and alcohol, is made by softening pure unvulcanized india-rubber in benzole or naphtha. To one part of rubber, originally used, add ten to twenty parts of pulverized shellac, mixing it with the benzole. Rub the mixture well in a mortar, transfer it to a cup and warm upon a water bath (or use a glue pot for this); apply by melting with a warm iron or wire on the surfaces to be united. Do not use a flame. Common glue may be melted with water and one-tenth its weight of bichromate of potash. Exposure to light makes it insoluble.

SEND for a copy of Cawker's American Flour Mill and Grain Elevator Directory for 1892-93.

EXPORT BILL OF LADING.

Correspondence of the London Flour Trade Association Regarding Same.

Copy of Letter sent to Shipowners.

LONDON FLOUR TRADE ASS'N.,
CORN EXCHANGE.

LONDON, E. C., 29th April, 1892.

DEAR SIR:—I duly received the local Bills of Lading sent to me by Mr. Hill, and placed same before the Committee appointed to confer with the American Shipowners. The Committee after careful perusal of same, consider the Atlantic Transport, the Wilson Bill, and the National Bills of Lading fair, but as even these differ in some respects, it has for convenience, taken the Atlantic Transport Bill of Lading as a standard, and has instructed me to inform you that with the following alterations and additions, this Bill of Lading, so far as concerns the Ocean carriage, would be acceptable to the Committee.

The words, "This Clause to form part of this Bill of Lading, and any words at variance with it to be cancelled," and the Clause, "This Contract to be governed by the law of the flag of the ship carrying the goods, after delivery to the ship, except the general average shall be adjusted according to the York-Antwerp rules of 1890" to be erased, and the following Clauses to be embodied in the Bill of Lading:—"Consignees shall be entitled to 72 hours' notice of the goods being ready for delivery, and should the Flour not be ready within 10 days of steamers report, carriers to refund Consignees the ls. 6d. per ton" (this Clause, the Committee suggest, should form part of the London Clause.)

"The manifested quantity as per shipbrokers' manifest to be final, and conclusive evidence of the quantity received, and shortages on this quantity to be paid for as soon as ascertained, such manifest to be ready for inspection when ship reports such manifest to state the number of ullaged or damaged bags, if any, received from the Transit Company." "In case of torn bags carriers shall pay Consignees for any loss of weight caused thereby."

As regards the alterations in the through Bill of Lading, the Committee find it impossible to divide the obligations of the different carriers under this document, and consider this should be arranged between themselves, and therefore would require the through Bill of Lading to be signed jointly and severally.

The Committee also consider the through Bill of Lading should state the steamship line the goods come by, and that the goods should come by that line and no other, unless under exceptional circumstances, as shown in the Bill of Lading drawn up by the LONDON FLOUR TRADE ASSOCIATION, the Committee would require the Clause in the through Bill of Lading as follows:—"The goods shall be forwarded with all reasonable despatch, and shall be put on board the Ocean steamer within six weeks from the date of Bill of Lading, failing which the freight shall be reduced five cents per 100lb. for each and every month, or part of a month, after the expiry of the said six weeks from date of Bill of Lading."

The Committee suggest that a form of through Bill of Lading should be drawn up here by a Joint Committee of the Flour Trade and the Shipowners, such Bill of Lading to be a Standard Bill of Lading on which all Flour to be carried, and to come into operation at a date to be decided upon.

I am requested to ask you if it will be convenient for you, and the other Shipowners to receive my Committee at the London Shipping

Exchange at 11:30 on Tuesday, the 3d of May, to discuss these matters.

Yours truly,
WM. M. READ,
Hon. Sec.

Copy of Letter received from Shipowners.

APRIL 30th, 1892.

W. M. READ, Esq., Hon. Sec. London Flour Trade Association, c/o Messrs. R. ADAMS & CO., South Sea House, E. C.

DEAR SIR:—We have your favour of the 29th inst., to which we have given our careful consideration. We beg, however, to say that as the form of through Bill of Lading, upon which Flour is now being carried, is a document which was drawn up and accepted in America by representatives of the Railways, Shippers and Shipowners, we could not make any alteration in it without the sanction of these parties.

We beg, at the same, to say that Mr. Langlands, the General Manager of the National Steamship Company, Limited, is proceeding to-day to New York. He will take out with him the correspondence which has passed between us, and will make inquiries as to the practicability of putting the traffic on a basis which would be satisfactory to both of us. Meantime, for the reasons above stated, we suggest that further meetings, at least for the present, would scarcely be of advantage.

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAMS, TORREY & FIELD, LD.
NATIONAL STEAMSHIP CO., LD.
ALLAN BROTHERS & CO.
THOMAS RONALDSON & CO.
THOMAS WILSON, SON & CO. LD.
WILLIAM JOHNSTON & CO., LP.
FURNESS, WITHEY & CO., LD.

Letter to Shipowners.

LONDON FLOUR TRADE ASS'N.,
CORN EXCHANGE.

LONDON, E. C., 11th June, 1892.

DEAR SIR:—I came in due receipt of your favor of the 30th of April, intimating that Mr. Langlands, of the National Steamship Co., was proceeding to New York with a copy of the correspondence which has passed between the Shipowners and my Committee with regard to the better carriage of Flour from the interior of America to London.

At the meeting on April 6th, at the London Shipping Exchange, you will remember that the meeting was adjourned at the suggestion of the Shipowners for the purpose of the Shipowners submitting their local Bills of Lading to my Committee for it to make suggestions as to any alterations required by the Flour Trade with regard to the Ocean carriage of Flour, which the Shipowners said they would discuss with my Committee, and as far as possible remedy any grievance. My Committee were also to specify the requirements of the trade with regard to the better inland carriage, which the Shipowners promised my Committee their best support to get carried.

Bearing this meeting in mind, my Committee are somewhat at a loss to understand the reply of the Shipowners to my letter which embodied the suggested alterations in through Bill of Lading, both as regards the inland and Ocean carriage of Flour as requested by the shipowners. You state that there is a through B.L. drawn up by Shippers, Railway and Steamship lines (the existence of which my Committee hear of for the first time, as they did the local B.L. drawn up by the New York Produce Exchange), which cannot be altered without the consent of all the parties who drew it up. I would state that the adjourned meeting was determined upon for the purpose of discussing with the Shipowners the alterations required by the Flour Trade in the Ocean carriage, after my Committee had considered the local Bills of Lading submitted to them.

My Committee, however, await with interest the result of the negotiations of Mr. Langlands, as representing the American shipowners, with the R. R. Co.

In the meantime I am instructed to inform you that the London Flour Trade Association has decided to send the B.L. as enclosed (which contains the terms submitted to you) to the Shippers of Flour from America, with a notification that this B.L. embodies the terms upon which importers to this port will only negotiate for Flour after such time as the London Flour Trade Association considers sufficient for arrangements to be made by the Shippers with the carrying Companies.

I am instructed, in view of the urgency of the matter, to express a hope that you will cable Mr. Langlands urging him to make a speedy settlement with the inland carrying Companies, and I trust that I may hear from you at an early date that he, on your behalf, has arranged matters in accordance with the just demands put forward by the London Flour Trade Association.

Yours truly,
WM. M. READ,
Hon. Sec.

LONDON FLOUR TRADE ASS'N.,
CORN EXCHANGE.

LONDON, E. C., 14th June, 1892.

To the Members of the London Flour Trade Association.

Re NEW THROUGH BILL OF LADING.

I beg to inform you that, in accordance with the Resolution passed at the General Meeting of the Association on the 25th March, the Committee then appointed met the American Shipowners on the 6th April, when it was decided to adjourn the Meeting for the Shipowners to submit their various Ocean Bills of Lading to the Committee, in order that the Committee should specify what alterations, if any, should be made as regards the ocean carriage of Flour, and to set forth the requirements of the trade with regard to the inland carriage, the Shipowners promising to meet the wishes of the Committee as far as possible with regard to the former, and to use their best endeavors to get the latter carried through.

After careful consideration the Committee sent a letter to the Shipowners, and received their reply as per copies enclosed.

Your Committee considers that Shippers in America must now put pressure on the inland transit lines, and recommends that you should write out by next mail to each of your Shippers, sending them copies of the enclosed Bill of Lading, which has already been submitted to the Steamer lines, and requesting them at once to take steps to have this Bill of Lading accepted by the inland transit lines, and agreed between them and the Steamer lines at seaboard, so as to complete the through transit. Your Committee also recommends that you should advise your Shippers to get this arranged promptly, as you anticipate in the near future receiving a notice from the London Flour Trade Association instructing you to cable that at an early date your orders will be based on the terms of this through Bill of Lading, and that you will not accept the old Bills of Lading in completion of orders.

I shall be pleased to supply you with as many copies of the Bill of Lading as you may require.

I am instructed to say that the Executive Committee has taken this matter in hand, and has given it long and careful consideration, feeling assured that, with the unanimous support of the members of the Association, the present unsatisfactory terms of carriage of American Flour to London can and will be improved.

Yours truly,
WM. M. READ,
Hon. Sec.

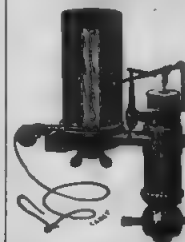
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EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

The following shows the exports of domestic breadstuffs from all American ports for the years ending June 30, 1892 and 1891:

	1892.	Value.	1891.	Value.
Barley...	2,796,729	1,751,257	986,079	694,708
Corn...	73,770,002	40,623,662	29,894,384	17,121,370
Oats...	9,018,404	3,679,109	916,323	399,078
Rye...	11,827,044	11,261,693	332,730	212,161
Wheat...	152,903,066	156,908,145	54,201,282	7,483,529
Total	250,218,205	214,226,866	60,310,403	68,883,846

In addition to above are the following for the year ending June 30, 1892: Corn meal, 285,307 bbls.; value, \$913,357; oat meal, 20,890,501 lbs.; value, \$555,107; wheat flour, 14,760,459 bbls.; value, \$73,229,650; and for the year ending June 30, 1891: Corn meal, 314,393 bbls.; value, \$935,773; oat meal, 7,719,877 lbs.; value, \$220,467; wheat flour, 11,007,638 bbls.; value, \$53,116,434. Valuation of total exports of breadstuffs for 1892, \$288,925,000; for 1891, \$123,156,520.

Wisconsin School for the Blind.

The Wisconsin School for the Blind, located at Janesville, is maintained by the State for the education of the children of school age, whose sight is so defective that they are unable to study in the common schools. In the Literary Department all the common school and high school branches are taught. The Musical Department gives instruction in vocal and instrumental music including piano, organ and violin. The Work Department endeavors to teach the trades that blind people can profitably engage in. At present pupils are taught carpet weaving, chair caning, broom making, hammock, fly net and fish net making, plain and fancy sewing, knitting, crocheting &c. Many graduates of this school are now making a comfortable living by means of the trades learned there. The school term commences the second Wednesday in September and continues forty weeks. Ten teachers are employed. Board and tuition are free to all pupils, residents of the State. This generous provision places the benefits of the school within the reach of all. If any of our readers are acquainted with a child who is entitled to admission to the school, they will confer an inestimable favor by sending the name and the address to the Superintendent of the School for the Blind, Janesville, Wis.

ROPP'S CALCULATOR

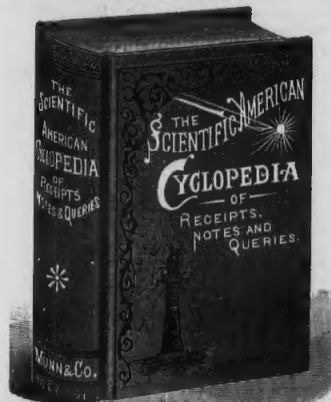
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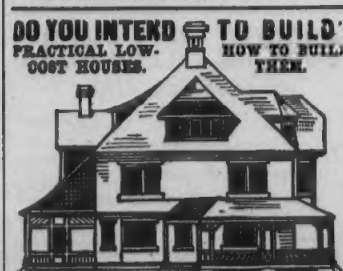
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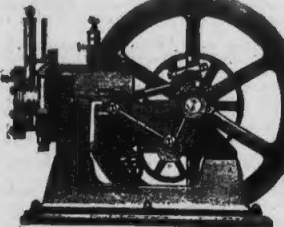
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WANTED—A thorough miller and millwright desires a situation. References furnished if desired. Address, **MILLER & MILLWRIGHT, Box 123, Nashville, Tenn.**

WANTED—A change by a competent miller with 15 years' experience in good mills. Am a young married man, now managing a successful mill. One year in this position; three years in last as foreman of a 150 barrel mill. Have a complete kit of tools, and do repairing. References furnished. Correspondence solicited, from Nebraska especially. Address, **S. C. EARNST, St. Joseph, Mo.**

WANTED—A situation by an experienced miller, single man. Hard wheat country preferred. References, Guthrie Bros. Can go at once. Address, **W. A. PARK, Box 73, Superior, Neb.**

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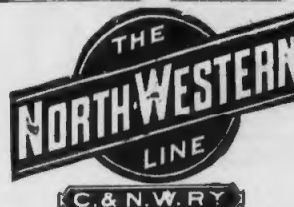
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CHICAGO and
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Unsurpassed Pullman Car Service,
FAST TRAINS. SURE CONNECTIONS.
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ALL persons desiring to reach
the entire flour and grain trade, by
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a copy of "Cawker's American
Flour Mill and Grain Elevator Directory
for 1892-93." Address S. H.
Seamans, publisher, 68-c Mitchell
Building, Milwaukee, Wis.



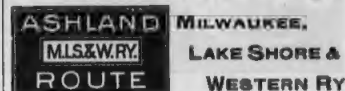
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Drawing Room Sleepers, Dining Cars and
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Solid Vestibule Trains into Central
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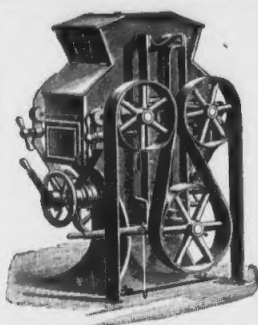
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THE KEYSTONE

4 ROLLER WHEAT MILL.

Flour Mills. * Corn Mills. * Hominy Mills.

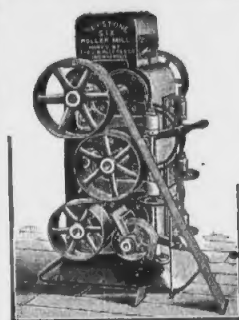
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Build a new mill;
Increase your capacity;
Have your rolls reground or recor-
rugated;
Buy even a pulley, a belt, or a piece
of bolting cloth,

• • UNTIL YOU WRITE US. • •

WHY?

• Because we will give you first-class
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*** IT IS NOT A CENTRIFUGAL REEL. ***
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Capacity 2,000 Barrels per Day.

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By most approved roller process,
guaranteed the best and purest rye
flour manufactured.

THEY COME FROM ALL DIRECTIONS.

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We are much pleased with Scalper, and find it meets all expectations.
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Scalper



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AND ALL DUST PRODUCING MACHINES.**

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